

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

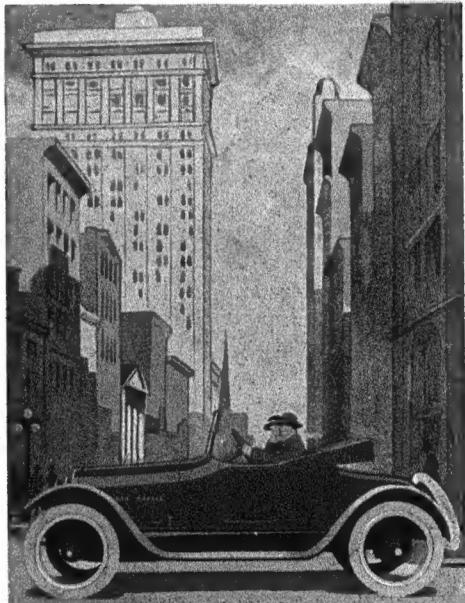


December 5, 1917

M. Charleson 1917

"XMAS. GREETINGS"

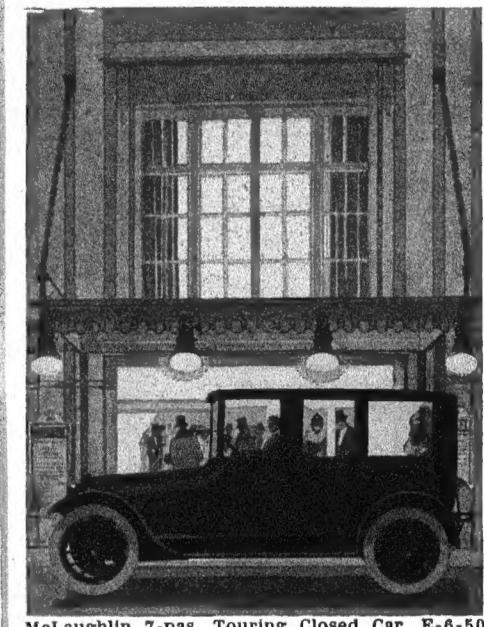
CANADA'S STANDARD CAR



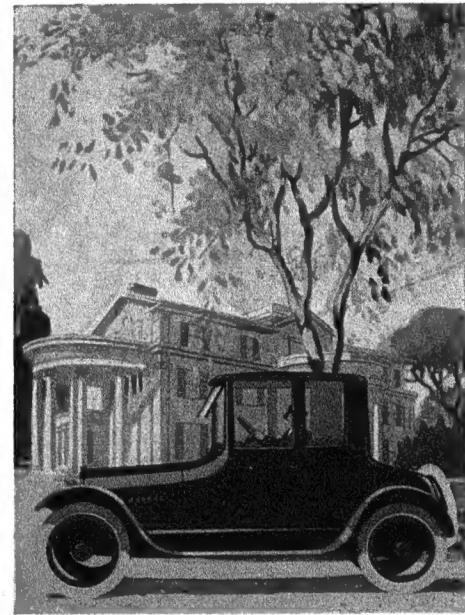
McLaughlin 3-passenger Roadster, E-6-44.



McLaughlin E-6-45 Special.



McLaughlin 7-pas. Touring Closed Car, E-6-50.



McLaughlin Touring Coupe, E-6-46.



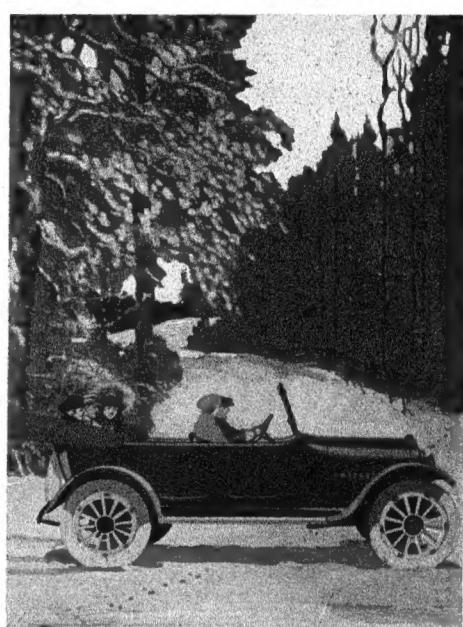
McLaughlin 7-passenger Touring Car, E-6-49.

The nation-wide reputation for the matchless efficiency of McLaughlin Motor Cars is the result of honest and persistent efforts in perfecting right principles of mechanical construction.

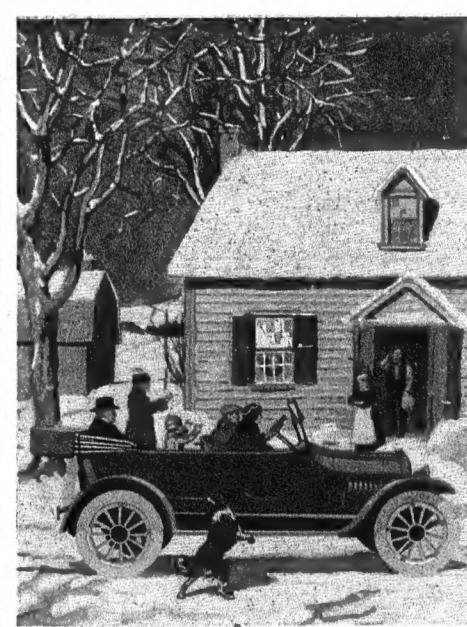
The McLaughlin valve-in-head motors have again been improved and furnish more power from gasoline than any other type of motor.

The art of coach building has been our pride for 40 years and our 1918 models in body design and beauty express our ideals and anticipate the coming styles.

The quality of McLaughlin cars backed by the excellence of McLaughlin service makes the McLaughlin the best buy for Canadians.



McLaughlin "Light Six," E-6-63.



McLaughlin 5-passenger Touring Car, E-4-35.

Send for the new 1918 Catalogue of Series "E" giving description and prices.

THE MC LAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

12 Branches in leading cities.

Dealers Everywhere.



To My Farmer Friends of Canada

You will remember my announcement made to you last summer previous to the issuing of my August 15th catalogue. I told you then of the big advance that was bound to come and advised you all to BUY and buy LIBERALLY of everything you were going to need in farm machinery.

Hundreds of my friends took advantage of my warning and saved even more than I promised they would. Prices in many lines advanced as much as 33 per cent. and those who waited until after the fall catalogues were out were forced to pay the advanced prices.

Now the same conditions exist to-day. Materials are becoming more scarce every day and the factories everywhere are short of help and cannot begin to supply the demand. The spring catalogues will be out about February 15th, and you can depend on it, will show another big increase in price. It's got to be. It's no longer a question of PRICE but of SUPPLY. Many of the houses will be unable to make machinery deliveries at ANY PRICE—they won't have the goods to sell. Those who are actually manufacturing their own lines are of course in the best shape, and can protect their customers to a great extent.

The agents and dealers who are obliged to BUY from the factories and then add on EXTRA PROFITS are the ones who are going to boost prices the most as they will be compelled to pay much higher prices for everything they sell than they ever did before, and even then their supply will be short.

NOW LISTEN! You farmers have nearly ALL had a good year, you have made up in price what you may have lacked in quantity. But that's not enough. A dollar EARNED is only EARNED when you can SAVE IT, and you CAN'T save it if you wait for still higher prices before making your spring purchases. The wise man is the one who will step in NOW before the first of January and BUY at prevailing prices, and not wait for the big boost that is surely coming. You can manage it somehow, and as I said before it will save you from 20 to 30 per cent. in price—and that's making real money pretty fast.

I will be frank with you and tell you now that I will be compelled to advance Galloway prices in my February 15th Spring Catalogue. How much I do not yet know, but it will be enough to make it pay you to ORDER NOW. I have just placed a big line of Engines, Cream Separators and Manure Spreaders on the floors of my Winnipeg house ready for IMMEDIATE delivery at the old prices. So long as they last you can have them, but at the rate orders have been coming in the past few weeks they will not last long.

Now give this message serious attention. Take the bull by the horns and do as the brokers do in handling your wheat—make money by buying on a rising market.

Your friend at Winnipeg,
Wm. GALLOWAY, President.

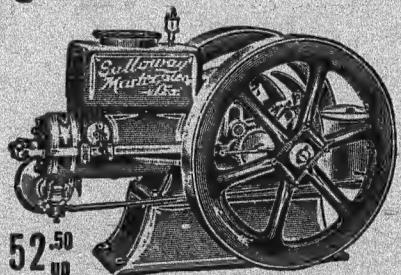
The Great Galloway Line of Masterpiece Engines

Burns Gasoline or Kerosene

Masterpieces of power and efficiency. Large bore and long stroke. Guaranteed to develop power far in excess of their ratings. Easy to start in coldest weather and very economical in fuel consumption.

30 Days' Free Trial
CASH OR CREDIT

Try the size you like best on your own farm or place 30 days' free and then buy with a 10 year legal guarantee. My big free book tells all about it. Write for it to-day and take advantage of present low prices.



From 1 1/4 to
16 Horse Power

52.50
up

Galloway Low Down Manure Spreaders

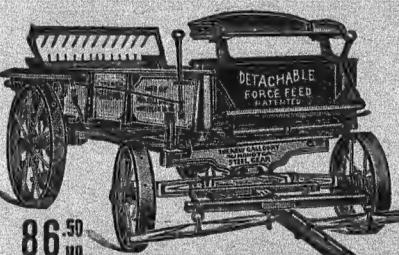
The Machine of Many Exclusive Patents

Lightest draft machine on the market. Double chain drive, steel beater, positive force feed, endless apron, and many exclusive patents not found on any other machine.

30 Days' Free Trial—Cash or Credit

I ship them everywhere on 30 days' free trial test. You can't afford to let your farm run down. A Galloway spreader will increase its value every year and insure your crops besides. A streak of gold follows a Galloway everywhere.

Send for my free book that tells all about it.



86.50
up

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Limited
Princess and Bannatyne Sts.

Winnipeg, Man.

BUY NOW!

Save from 20 to 30 %

The Light Running, Close Skimming Galloway Cream Separator - - -

Many agents and dealers will tell you that a high-grade cream separator can't be built and sold at the prices I charge. BUT DON'T BE FOOLED. They know down deep in their hearts that the reason for Galloway's Low Prices is my method of selling direct from factory without the expense of excessive profits for the many middlemen—the jobbers, agents and dealers. You needn't worry about quality—I have taken care of that in my 20 years of experience in the manufacturing of farm requirements. There are thousands of Galloway Separators in use all over the world—in the States—the Dominion of Canada—and many of the foreign countries. Every one of my machines have been sold on the 90-day re-test plan with a legal binding certificate of guarantee covering them for 10 long years. I don't ask anyone to take chances on buying a Galloway Separator. I simply ask you to try it out on your own farm for 90 days. Then if it proves as finely made as the high-priced machines; if it proves the easy-running, close-skimming and sanitary separator I claim it to be—YOU KEEP IT. If it don't, you send it back, and if you have paid me any money on it I will refund it by first mail and pay the freight and hauling expenses besides.



90
Days'
Free
Trial

Cash or Credit

Buy on the Plan You Like Best

Here are My Prices Save by Buying Now

No.	Capacity per Hour	Price
4	375 lbs.	45.50
7	500 lbs.	52.50
9	750 lbs.	59.50
11	950 lbs.	67.50

Send for My New Free Cream Separator Book

If you are in any way interested in a cream separator you need this book. It is a regular Encyclopedia on the skimming question. It gives in actual figures the percentage of loss in butter fat by all the different methods of skimming; it tells you how to get the most money from your cows—how to cash in at the creamery and many other things that you should know if you are milking two cows or more.

Besides this it tells about the New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator—how it is made—why it's the machine you need—how I make so low a price—why it's the most sanitary, easiest running, closest skimming and most dependable machine possible to build.

These and many other points of vital interest are given in this big book of cream separator facts, and you can have it free if you fill out the coupon and state which line you are interested in.

BE ONE OF THESE SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Wm. Galloway Company of Canada
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—Just a few words about the No. 9 Cream Separator which I bought from you. It is a dandy. It runs easy and smooth as a piece of lemon pie. It does a very nice and clean job of skimming, and it will do all you claim for it.

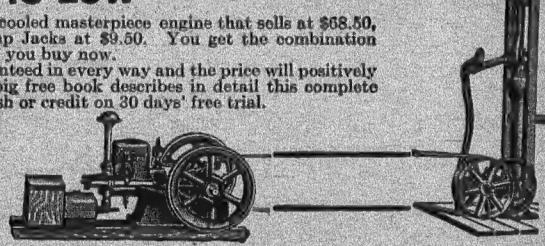
Yours very truly,
PETER BOXLER, Bremen, Sask.

Buy this Complete Pumping Outfit NOW While the PRICE IS LOW

Outfit consists of my 2 1/4 h.p. air cooled masterpiece engine that sells at \$68.50, and my No. 4 Double Geared Pump Jacks at \$9.50. You get the combination outfit at \$74.50—a saving of \$4.00 if you buy now.

Remember the outfit is fully guaranteed in every way and the price will positively go up in my next catalogue. My big free book describes in detail this complete outfit and how you can buy it for cash or credit on 30 days' free trial.

Complete Outfit 74.50



Get My Latest Price Book and Liberal Terms of Selling

This book tells all about the Galloway line of farm necessities. How I build them in my own factories and sell them direct with just one small profit added to actual cost of manufacture. It also tells you how to increase your profits on the farm or in the dairy; how to cash in at threshing time; how to make your cows bring home a pay check every week. This and much other valuable information is yours if you fill out and mail the coupon, being sure to check off the lines you are most interested in.



PATRIOTIC PRICE COUPON—Mail It To-day!

WM. GALLOWAY CO., Winnipeg, Man. Dept. 11
I am interested in item marked with an X. Please send me your new book of Patriotic prices.

Name _____

Address _____

Mail the Coupon	Check the line you are interested in
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cream Separators
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gasoline Engines
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manure Spreaders



WHERE DO YOU KEEP YOUR SAVINGS?

**Do You Keep Them in
a Safe Place ?**



**Do They Earn a Good
Interest Rate ?**

¶ The Province of Alberta will take care of your Savings and pay you interest AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM FOR EACH AND EVERY DAY that they are on deposit.

¶ If you wish to withdraw your money at any time you can get it back AT ONCE with FULL INTEREST ADDED.

¶ This Savings plan is **SAFE, SOUND and CONVENIENT** as Savings Certificates are backed by the Assets of the Province in addition to the General Revenue Fund.

¶ A STRIKING FEATURE of the plan is the promptness with which the Saving Certificates are issued and repaid and enquiries answered.

For particulars write or apply to

W. V. NEWSON,

Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

Edmonton, Alberta.

**Made to Separate
Wild Oats from Barley
and DOES IT!**



This is not a Fanning Mill, but a special machine for taking wild oats out of **Tame Oats, Wheat and Barley**, which we do perfectly and to your entire satisfaction.

You will note the cleaner is made with a hopper which empties into the two upper rolls made of galvanized wire and corrugated. These corrugations make the grain tumble on end rather than to slide on its side such as would be the case in sliding over flat sieves. Long bearded barley cannot be separated on a flat surface because it will go wherever the oats do. The grain standing on end as it does, allows the wild oats, which are thin berries, to go through the roll; barley being large and plump will not. The separation is in this way accomplished as the rolls revolve—and the result is remarkable.

This machine can be purchased with or without bagger and will pay for itself in grading oats alone, even if you only intend sowing 30 acres. Mustard and wild oats are easily taken out. Because of the tumbling motion which allows the oats to get on end, the thin ill-shaped kernels are cleaned out; the nice fat plump tame oats are saved for your seed. The same applies to cleaning wheat. These machines are made in two sizes.

SPECIAL POWER ATTACHMENTS CAN BE FURNISHED
A remarkably cheap machine for the work it does. Write for Price To-day.

Manufacturers of the famous Bull Dog Fanning Mill

Twin City Separator Co. Limited

Winnipeg, Man.

Mixed Farming

is increasing enormously all over the West—and the Western farmer, like his brother in the East, has been quick to appreciate the ideal quality of

Windsor

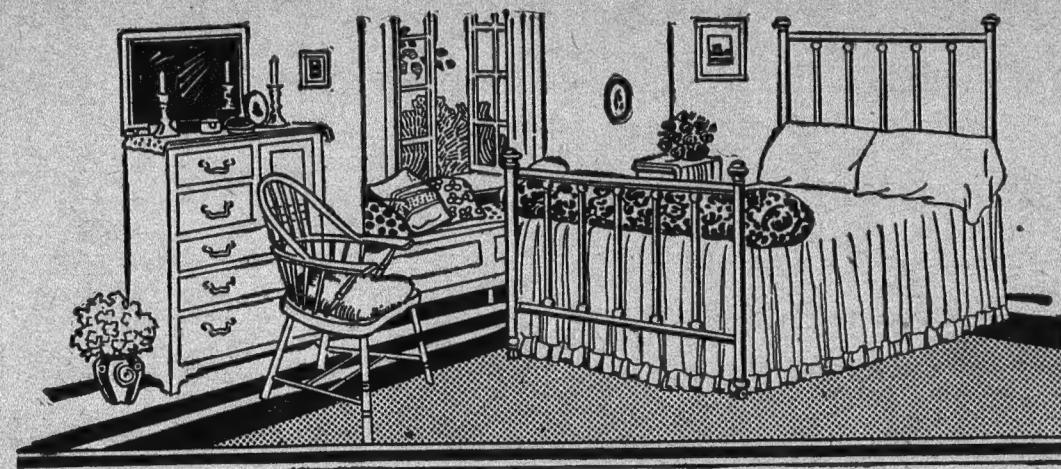
**Butter
SALT**

**Cheese
SALT**

Made in Canada

THE PUREST AND MOST RELIABLE DAIRY
SALTS OBTAINABLE

**ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
WINDSOR SALT**



The Happiness and Healthfulness of Cheery Bedrooms

Good taste counts for far more than ostentatious wealth in furnishing the bedroom of to-day. No longer is it just a place to sleep in—nor is it heavy and depressing with hangings, furniture and carpets.

On the contrary, the modern bedroom is bright and cheery, and is usually the daintiest and most attractive room in the house.

For such a bedroom, the ideal combination of luxury and economy is the

OSTERMOOR The "Quality" Mattress

This famous mattress—built of the finest cotton felt—gives 25 years of ideal service for \$25. That's a dollar a year—less than 2 cents a week for restful, healthful sleep. There are plenty of "OSTERMOORS" that have been in nightly use for 25, 30, 40 and even 50 years—and are good mattresses to-day. This is the practical economy of the "OSTERMOOR." You'll know the "OSTERMOOR" among a thousand by the name woven in the binding. Look for it. Ask your dealer or write us for the name of our nearest agent.



"The Mark that Guards a Nation's Sleep"

175W

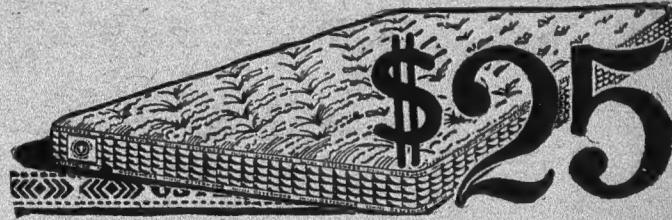
"ALASKA on an Article Means High Grade Every Particle."

The Alaska Bedding Co.

LIMITED

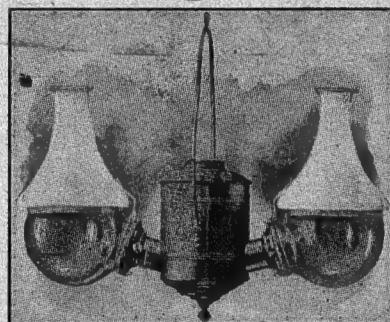
Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding

Calgary WINNIPEG Regina



The Angle Lamp

*The Light
that
Never Fails!*



Throws Its Best Light Downward

The Angle Lamp gets its name from the "angle" at which the flame burns. The effect of the light is doubled—the eyes are rested by the light shining from above, but the peculiar angle of the flame gives the brightest illumination upon your book or table. What other method gives at once this general illumination and concentrated light—this combined effect of a chandelier and table fixture in one?

Burns Coal Oil

Because the flame burns from the side of the wick, instead of ascending it casts no shadows. It burns ordinary coal oil and burns 12 hours on one filling. The separate tank can be taken away and replenished while the light goes right on burning. It eliminates daily cleaning, trimming and filling like ordinary lamps.

PRICE ONLY
\$9.80

SINGLE LAMP
Wall Type, One Burner
Burns 16 hours on
quart of oil.

\$5.60

F.O.B. WINNIPEG
Live Agents Wanted
—Write for our attrac-tive selling pro-
prietion.

Xmas Gifts

We also sell Electric Vacuum Cleaners, Electric Fans, Chandellers, Table Lamps, in fact everything electrical in 32, 55, or 110 volts suit-able for Farm Electric Lighting Systems

Lush-Burke Electric Limited
815 DONALD STREET

WINNIPEG, Man.

*And Casts
no
Shadows!*

No Smoke—No Smell

The Angle Lamp is lighted, extinguished, and burns high or low, just like gas and is smokeless and odorless. It cannot explode and meets the requirements of marine fire insurance. The soft yellow light it produces is a perfect pleasure to the eyes. Sold complete with clear globes and plain opal tops.

At Christmas Time

—the time of charity and goodwill—it is well to bear in mind that true charity begins at home."

No form of beneficence can be so far-reaching in its effects as the provision of Life Insurance. It is "the living pledge of a deathless love."

The Automatic Endowment Policy of The Great-West Life Assurance Company offers ideal insurance. Protection is secured at lowest rates, yet the payment of life-long premiums is avoided. An Endowment is secured, yet without the heavy cost of the regular Endowment Plan.

Take advantage of the leisure of the Christmas season to look into this vital question of Life Insurance. Your request for information will have prompt attention, without undue solicitation to insure.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

Dept. "T"

Head Office: WINNIPEG

SPECIAL GROCERY OFFERING
A \$10.00 Assortment as Shown in Cut and Enumerated Here

It provides for the average household the very items you are going to purchase some place and in some way, in the next few days. It does not lack variety, nor is it luxurious. There are items in this assortment you require for breakfast, dinner and supper. It is priced to be within the reach of everyone. Order one to-day and have a supply on hand of the articles you know you are going to need from day to day. We guarantee every item Standard Quality, and the **PRICE IS GUARANTEED** on this special grocery assortment until January 31st, 1918.

No. G3000 Grocery Assortment \$10.00 net — F.O.B. Winnipeg

THE ASSORTMENT CONTAINS:

1 lb. 50c. Blend Black Tea; 1 lb. Ground Coffee; 2 No. 2½ tins Standard Tomatoes; 2 No. 2 tins Standard Peas; 2 No. 2 tins Lombard Plums in heavy syrup; 1 No. 2 tin Yellow Peaches in heavy syrup; 2 No. 1 tins B.C. Salmon; 1 5-lb. tin Corn Syrup; 1 4-lb. tin Pure Jam; 1 10-lb. box 80-90 California Prunes; 1 10-lb. box Choice Evaporated Peaches; 2 12-oz. packages California Seeded Raisins; 1 lb. Fancy Cut Mixed Peel; 1 lb. package Laundry Starch; 3 lbs. Pot Barley; 3 lbs. White Beans; 3 lbs. No. 1 Siam Rice; 1 16-oz. tin Baking Powder; 1 lb. Baking Soda; 1 2-oz. bottle Vanilla Extract; 1 1-lb. package Corn Starch; 1 12-oz. package Mince Meat; 1 4-lb. tin Mixed Pastry Spice; 6 Bars Laundry Soap.

Shipping Weight 100 lbs.

EVERY-DAY NEEDS FOR EVERY HOME

PUT THESE STANDARD LINES IN YOUR PANTRY

10 LBS NETT 10 LBS NETT
SANTA CLARA PRUNES EVAPORATED PEACHES

100

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
402 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING WINNIPEG, MAN.

5 H.P. MACLEOD 3 Speed ENGINES 7 H.P.
WITH MAGNETO

\$146⁵⁰

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

The Biggest Engine Value Ever Offered

No farmer can afford to overlook these very low prices quoted on these well-known engines. The MACLEOD Engine embodies everything that is best in **ENGINE DESIGN, MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP**. Just glance at the true illustration, note the solid, substantial general appearance, the elaborate finish, and then note the special features.

Send Your Order Direct

The World's Finest Farm Engine — Direct from the Factory to You

The 5 and 7 H.P. are the biggest-selling engines we have ever put on the market. There are many reasons for their popularity. First, because of their excellent make, and because they have time and again demonstrated their superior qualities. Owing to their splendid build, the ample size of their cylinder and the length of piston stroke, they are fully equal to many engines rated at much higher horse power.

And they are equipped with our wonderful three-speed device, taking on heavier than ordinary jobs without severe strain, yet able to satisfactorily handle lighter jobs because of the three-speed device, increasing or decreasing the speed of the engine as desired and in this way giving just the right speed to the machine they are driving. Order to-day on 30 days' free trial, or write for further information and testimonials.

Rated H.P.	Bore	Stroke	Revolutions per min to	Shipping weight about	Price of Macleod 3-speed Gaso. Engine with Magneto	Price of Macleod 3-speed Kerosene Engine with Magneto
1 1/2	3 1/2	4	500	325	\$ 57.25	\$ 64.25
2 1/2	4	6	475	600	\$ 83.50	\$ 116.50
5	5 1/2	7	425	1000	\$146.50	\$156.50
7	6	8 1/2	375	1350	\$189.50	\$203.50
10	7	11	300	2300	\$315.00	\$330.00
15	8 1/2	14	265	3300	\$435.00	\$455.00

All that we say about the MACLEOD Engine is true. It is only necessary for you to compare the specifications and weights of these engines with engines offered by others, to see at a glance that we are offering you a **Better Engine at a Lower Price**. We can do this on account of our Factory to Farm method of selling, just one small profit added. Remember also that the saving by buying a MACLEOD Engine is not only in first cost—in upkeep it will save you a great deal of money. It will develop more horse power per gallon of fuel than any other engine sold.

OUR KEROSENE ENGINES are the same good engines as our gasoline type—identical in every way and embodying all the good features, the only difference being that they are made to burn kerosene but will burn gasoline equally as well, or a mixture of gasoline and kerosene in any proportions. The base contain two tanks—one for kerosene and one for gasoline. Send your order direct or write for further information.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED WINNIPEG

Have you a copy of our Catalog of Engines, Harness and all Farm Supplies?

\$2400 for a Bushel of Kitchener Wheat

YOU can get this wheat FREE

At a seed fair held at Dundurn, Saskatchewan, in March of 1917, Seager Wheeler was offered \$15.00 for a six ounce bottle of his famous Kitchener wheat. This was at the rate of \$2,400 per bushel. The sample was from choice hand selected heads from his Kitchener seed plots—the wheat that yielded at the rate of 82 bushels per acre. He would not sell the sample.

Excerpt and Illustration from the Guide's Better Seed Book

Seager Wheeler, Canada's most famous seed grain expert, has evolved an entirely new variety of wheat. This wheat Mr. Wheeler has named "RED BOBS," and of it he says: "I consider Red Bobs the most desirable, of all the wheats now grown, for

propagation in Western Canada. It comes as near to approaching the ideal as possible. It has the right kind of straw, a superior head, is early in maturing and produces a large plump red berry superior to any I have ever seen."

This wheat has an interesting history. The original parentage on the one side was an unknown variety of Australian white wheat, on the other a hulless and beardless variety of barley known as Nepaul.

The original stock—from which the Red Bobs is derived—was forwarded to Dr. Saunders, Ottawa, from New South Wales, Australia, by a man named Farrar. This wheat was known as White Bobs. It was an early maturing hard white wheat with a high milling and baking value under test. A sample of this White Bobs wheat was sent to the Indian Head experimental farm and Seager Wheeler obtained a small ten pound sample from there.

This was in 1907 and since then miraculous changes have taken place in characteristics of the Bobs wheat. On his seed plots, Mr. Wheeler found that the Bobs wheat was ten days earlier in maturing than Marquis, the straw was strong and a little longer than Marquis, the head was longer, compact and uni-



A typical head Red Bobs Wheat, front and side view.

A typical head Red Fire Wheat, from a prize winning sheaf, front and side view, natural size.

formly filled and the berry of an unusual size, but the grain was white and practically unsaleable on the Canadian market.

With this grain—due to the fact that it gave unusual promise—Seager Wheeler used a little more than his customary painstaking care. His "BOBS" plots were subjected to the most rigid of inspections and in 1909 Mr. Wheeler found a head of this wheat—in every respect a typical "Bobs" head save for its color. It was red. This was the very thing he had been looking for and his delight was unbounded. He plucked the head and with a little trepidation rubbed out the grain. It was the typical "Bobs" berry save for its color—it was a "fife" red.

From this one sport head of White Bobs wheat the present stock of Red Bobs wheat has been produced—every year it has been subjected to the most rigorous selection and culling and has come back year after year true to type—strong upright straw, exceptional head, large red berry, out yielding Marquis every year and maturing from one week to ten days before the Marquis was ready to cut. It has more than justified Mr. Wheeler's every expectation. Mr. Wheeler is now ready to give this new wheat to the public with his unqualified recommendation behind it.

The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased Seager Wheeler's crop of Kitchener wheat and is distributing all of it to farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters FREE. There is some of this World Prize Winning grain for YOU. YOU can get this wheat.

Send the Coupon in for yours

AN UNUSUAL OFFER

The Grain Growers' Guide has published a new book entitled "THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK." This book is crammed full of the most interesting and valuable information and unusual illustrations. This book tells all about the world's prize wheat. It tells how The Guide's system of free distribution originated, the origin and function of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the value of breeding and selection of grain for larger yields, and of the men who have accomplished the most in this great work. It gives all of the details of The Guide's extraordinary plan for the distribution of the WORLD'S BEST SEED—how The Guide is working with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, the Saskatoon Exhibition Board and the Manitoba Agricultural College to provide free summer camps and seed grain short courses for the boys who go into the business of raising seed—how nine boys will be taken next winter, absolutely free of all expense, to the City of Ottawa. There they will be entertained, as a reward for their contribution to this Bigger Yields Campaign, by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, the Premier of Canada and the Governor General.

The Guide's Better Seed Book gives descriptions and illustrations of all the different kinds and varieties of the most exceptional collection of registered seeds ever assembled. It gives the details of the seed fair that will be held in the fall of 1918 at which the progeny of the world's prize winning grains will be exhibited and at which \$500 in cash will be distributed to those who have secured some of The Guide's Better Seed.

It tells how you can secure Red Bobs Wheat, Kitchener Wheat, the world prize winning strains of Marquis Wheat, Victory Oats, Banner Oats, Thorpe Barley, O.A.C. No. 21 Barley and four varieties of potatoes, absolutely FREE, by simply introducing The Guide into homes where it is not now read.

This book is full of unusual information.

YOU should have some of this world's prize winning grain for foundation stock. It comes free and there is no limit on the amount you can secure as long as the supply lasts.

The coupon mailed today will bring The Guide's Better Seed Book. This book will tell you how to get the seed that will mean bigger yields, more grain to satisfy the Empire's needs and more money in YOUR pocket after your crop is marketed.

You should have a copy of this book.

Clip the Coupon at the lower right hand corner of this page NOW. Do it before you become interested in some other valuable feature in this issue of The Guide. Mail it to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and the book will be forwarded to you by return of post.

*"A bushel more of wheat,
means the need of less meat."*

THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK" containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____

A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW

MIGHT SAVE YOU THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

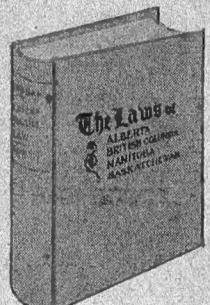
To learn this subject by an experience in the courts is too costly. You do not want to lose many hard earned dollars through lack of education or by chance. In no case does ignorance of the law excuse a person from liability or from the consequences of his own act or conduct.



It will save its owner endless consultation fees.
It will sharpen your intellect.
It is written, printed and bound in Western Canada.

It

It is easy to read and understand.
It has been endorsed by prominent lawyers and farmers.
It should be in your home.



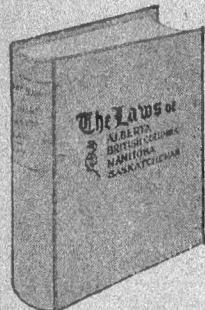
Price \$3.50 Postpaid

We guarantee it to be the best law book obtainable for your purpose. If it is not, return it to us in an unsold condition in five days and your money will be refunded. This is a fair offer. Send for a copy to-day.

Mr. Widdup, Kipling, Sask., a farmer who purchased this book from us says, "To busy farmers the book is exceedingly valuable as it presents in a very concise manner what they most require to be informed about."

This is the most practical, helpful, complete volume to be had regardless of price and should be in the home of every law-abiding citizen.

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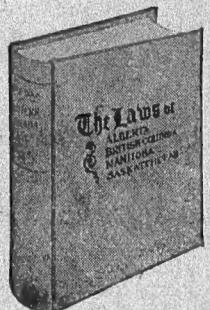
How

How an affidavit is made?
How an Assignment is made?
How Much your Bank is entitled to Loan you?
How a Company is formed?
How is a Lien filed?
How an Overdue Note can be collected?
How Much the Insurance People will Pay?
How to make your Last Will and Testament?

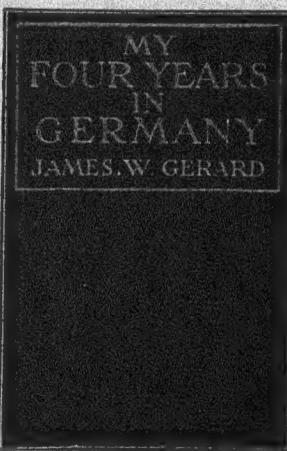
DO YOU KNOW ?

What

What is the Responsibility of an Agent?
What is the Law about a Chattel Mortgage?
What is the Law about a Bill of Sale?
What is the Law about Prairie Fires?
What is the Law about Divorce?
What is the Law about Line Fences?
What constitutes a Partnership?



THIS BOOK WILL ENLIGHTEN YOU ON ALL THE ABOVE SUBJECTS



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MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY
By AMBASSADOR GERARD**

This is the biggest war book of the year. Candid testimony of his experiences in Germany during the most critical period of the world's history. In these memoirs the reader comes face to face with the whole official German clique. The author has the experience of coming to know all familiar figures the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, the Chancellor, Admiral von Tirpitz, and scores of others about the Prussian Court. Fully illustrated with documents, etc., including the Kaiser's famous letter to President Wilson. **\$2.20**

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FATHER OR BROTHER

Perhaps father or big brother would prefer practical books, if so, you will find a wide range of subjects, particularly adapted to the tastes and tendencies of any man, in this list.

Farm Windbreaks	.25
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Weeds—How to Eradicate Them	.55
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Sixty Years' Protection in Canada	1.25
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Everyone of the above practical and each	
the best on the subject.	

MOTHER OR SISTER

Mother, usually busy with the cares and worries of bringing up a family has not much time for reading, therefore, she wants helpful, useful books. Some of these titles would appeal to her.

How to Take Care of the Baby	.50
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Almost a Man	.60
Almost a Woman	.60
Teaching Truth	.60
Child Confidence Rewarded	.60
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Parents' Problems	.60
Children's Diet in the Home and School	.60
Preparation for Parenthood	.70
Bible Stories for Children	1.30
Animal Stories for Children	1.25
The Home Care of Sick Children	1.00
The Early Training of Children	.85

THE WHITE LADIES OF WORCESTER

By FLORENCE L. BARCLAY.
Author of "The Rosary".

The heroine, believing she had lost her betrothed lover, either through unfaithfulness or death, while he is absent on a crusade, enters a convent. After she has taken this step the hero returns. From this interesting situation the author develops a novel that, for decided power and charm, for dramatic effectiveness and prevailing wholesomeness, challenges comparison with "The Rosary." **1.60**

Fountain Pen

A truly wonderful invention. A fountain pen that can leak that will always work, and can be filled in a second without soiling the fingers.

THE GUIDE SELF-FILLER FOUNTAIN PEN

Made of highly polished, good quality rubber, chased barrel and cap, patent clip, **\$2.00**
fitted with a solid 14K. gold pen. Our price Postpaid.
We claim it is a better pen than many others sold at 50 per cent. advance on this price.
Made to give satisfaction and not merely to sell. Just the gift to please a relative or friend.



Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Large Supply of Hog Feed Available

The farmers of Canada and the United States are asked to do their utmost to increase the production of hogs in order to relieve the critical situation in regard to the shortage of meat and fats in Great Britain, France and Italy, there being a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe.

Government Co-operation

The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are co-operating in every way possible to bring the gravity of the situation before the farmers of Canada and to safeguard the producers from loss in the undertaking.

Bran and Shorts

By licensing the Flour Mills, the Government allows a profit of but 25 cents a barrel on the flour only—the bran and the shorts are to be sold at cost, which ensures the farmer getting this feed at a moderate price.

Steps have also been taken to prevent the adulteration of bran and shorts.

United States Corn

The United States has the greatest corn crop in her history—more than 600,000,000 bushels in excess of 1916 and nearly 250,000,000 bushels more than the bumper crop of 1915. The United States will have a large surplus for export which will be available to Canadian producers.

Because of the shortage of the 1916 crop, and to prevent speculation, the United States has sold its corn under license.

The licensing system will not likely be used in connection with the 1917 crop which will be on the market about the middle of December, but the United States Government will exercise some form of control that will prevent speculation.

In the meantime, anyone in Canada can import American corn for any legitimate purpose, such as for feed, by obtaining a license. Application for license is made through the Canadian Food Controller.

World Shortage of Meat

The world shortage of meat indicates security as to the market. The depletion of the herds of animals in Europe is proceeding with increased rapidity, there now being 116,000,000 less animals in Europe than before the war.

SAVE THE YOUNG SOWS

Their progeny will be a vital factor in winning the war. A young sow slaughtered now will only produce about 150 lbs. of meat. One litter will yield many times that quantity.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA

Allies Killing Animals

On account of the scarcity of ocean tonnage the Allies are adopting the policy of slaughtering their animals to save the space on the ships occupied by the grain hitherto imported for feeding these animals. They prefer to import bacon rather than to produce it, because a given weight of bacon occupies very much less space on board ship than would be required to accommodate the grain it would be necessary to import for the production of hogs.

The Government of Canada is making arrangements to control the spread between the price received by the grower and the price paid by the consumer. The producer will be assured his fair share of the price paid by the consumer.

Bought Through One Channel

The buying of the meat for the Allies will all be done by the one Commission representing the Allies which will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price.

The Allies are dependent upon Canada and the United States to save the meat situation in Europe. Many shops in Britain have no bacon at all for sale—and for some months past the rising price of bacon has been simultaneous with deterioration in quality, indicating an increasing and general scarcity of this commodity.

United States Committed

The United States has committed itself to increase its hog production by 25 per cent in 1918.

The determination and fighting spirit of the heroic Canadian troops in Flanders is one example of what Canadians can do when called upon. The appeal is to Canada as well as to the United States to provide the boys in the trenches with their daily ration of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bacon per man, and to supply the women and children of Great Britain, France and Italy with the food they so urgently need.

These Two Well-Known and Widely Advertised Talking Machines Now Offered at Special Prices for Xmas

25.00 **ORDER ON TRIAL MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFIED** **48.00**

CAROLA AND PRIMOLA

PLAYS ANY STANDARD RECORD

31 in. High, Open; 13 in. Wide; 11 in. Deep. You have no conception of what marvelous music this machine makes until you have heard it. Owners of phonographs costing hundreds of dollars more, vow they cannot tell the difference.

When it arrives in your home, it will be one of the happiest moments in your life. You can dance all the latest dances in your own home. It will be an endless source of delight and comfort to the entire family and makes an ideal present.

Sound waves do no pass through metal. Tone arm is of violin fibre. This prevents rasping metallic ring.

Remain seated and you can easily rewind or change records. One winding plays one 12-inch record, or two 10-inch, or three 8-inch records.

Every musical note reproduced in all its fullness and richness.

Body is made of acoustic metal, strong and durable. Mahogany finish.

Small and convenient to handle.

Dust proof compartment specifically designed to contain records; this gives protection against dust, dirt and damage and keeps records always easily accessible. Albums extra.

Top can easily be lowered and raised, enclosing entire phonograph, making it one compact unit and protecting all working parts. Nothing is exposed to get injured or to spoil appearance.

No. 910—Carola
Price, delivered 25.00

PRIMOLA 3.—You must hear the sweet strains of this Primola to appreciate its richness. And remember if it does not satisfy you in every way, ship it back at our expense, and it will not cost you a penny. Possesses a richly finished cabinet, fumed or mahogany, 38½ in. high, 16 in. wide, 17 in. deep. 10-inch turntable. Nickel-plated No. 1 Primola sound box, tapering tone arm and "goose neck" sound box tube, brake and speed regulator. Double spring, spiral-drive motor can be wound while playing. By a simple readjustment of the Reproducer, you can play any make of record—Victor, Columbia, Edison, Pathé—without any extra attachment. All metal parts nickel plated. Observe lift cover as found on machine sold elsewhere at 50 per cent. more. Shipping weight about 40 lbs.

No. 911—Fumed Finish.
No. 912—Mahogany Finish.

Price delivered to any town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta 48.00

LARGE RECORD CABINET **48.00** **DELIVERED ANY STATION**

Fumed or Mahogany Finish

67.00

THIS BEAUTIFUL 9-PIECE DINING-ROOM SET **67.00**

Entire set is made of Hardwood finished Golden Surface Oak. Buffet is 46 ins. wide, plate glass mirror and leaded glass doors. Table is 45 ins. diameter and opens 6 ft. long. Chairs have imitation leather pad seat and well constructed. China Cabinet is a work of art, is 58 ins. high, 30 ins. wide. Order set on approval.

No. 862—Complete, 9 pieces. Price at Winnipeg 67.00

LIBRARY SET, SOLID OAK **PRICE 24.75**
Three Pieces

No. E387

Entire set is made of Solid Oak, Fumed Finish. Seats are upholstered with imitation Spanish leather and have deep coil springs. The construction is the very best possible and will give the maximum of satisfaction. For comfort, this set cannot be beaten and think of a large room of furniture for the small sum of 24.75. Table has 24 x 36 top with racks at sides. Set is finished in fumed or golden oak.

No. 1786
Golden 24.75

No. 1786
Fumed 24.95

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO., LTD. **173-75 Bannatyne Ave.** **WINNIPEG**

RAMSEY'S
FOR
CHRISTMAS TOYS
BOOKS and CANDIES

Send for Our Special Christmas Catalogue NOW READY

DRUM
TC603—Decorated with Canadian emblems, made of tin with gut ends, strapped, and two sticks. Price delivered75

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS
P157—No child's Christmas is complete without a Christmas Stocking to unpack. These stockings contain all kinds of toys, such as horn tops, whistles, balls, card games, candies, crackers, paper snakes, pencils, tin soldiers, etc., etc. Specially priced at each .10, .15, .25, .50, .75, \$1.00, \$2.50.

REINS
TC602—Made of strong SC16—Muslin Books, untearable and practical leather, with four really indestructible, full of illustrations specially adapted for small children. Price each05, .10, .15, .20, .25, .35 State which price when ordering.

HORN
TC604—Nicely decorated, with wooden mouthpiece; loud, clear tone. Price delivered15

If you do not see what you want advertised here, write us.

JAMES RAMSEY Limited
EDMONTON — ALBERTA

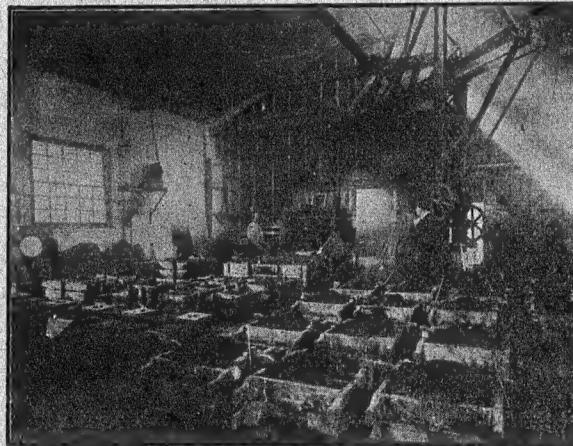
LOST

"Every day the farmer delays getting needed repairs for his machinery—he is losing money—delay now may mean a loss of several hundred dollars on next year's crop."



The above statement is no mere flight of the imagination—it is a statement of actual fact. There are many reasons why it is particularly true at this time.

Even a day's delay in the spring is often serious. Lost time in spring means fewer bushels to harvest. You can best find time now to overhaul your machinery. It will cost you much less to get repairs done now than later. Repair shops find men and material hard to get. It will be impossible to get enough skilled men next spring. You can ship by freight now instead of by express in spring.



A Corner of our Foundry showing the Moulds ready to pour.

We manufacture and stock semi-steel master gears, solid steel pinions, grate bars, etc., for traction engines; plow standards, plow wheels for several different plows; all kinds of separator parts manufactured and repaired. We save you money on everything you require.

WRITE US FOR PRICES TO-DAY

Riverside Iron Works
Calgary Office Phone M-1018. Works Phone M-1646 Alberta

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A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette

Home Editor: Mary P. McCallum

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

"Quality Dentistry"

No better dental work can be obtained

than the Plates and Crowns and Bridges I produce—I give you the very best quality of material, the very highest skill the dental profession knows. I put into my work the knowledge and experience gained in years of practice, added to close study of everything pertaining to dentistry.

Then I guarantee every plate, every crown, every bridge for ten years—not merely a say-so guarantee, but handed to you in writing, duly signed by me.

See me today for advice on your teeth—no charge for consultations and examinations.

Whalebone Plates
\$10.00 set

and you cannot duplicate them anywhere in Canada at any price.

Teeth without Plate, \$7.00 tooth.

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Painless extracting and if it hurts don't pay.

DR. ROBINSON
Dental Specialist WINNIPEG, Man.

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Highest Grade Steam Coal
Produced in Canada

Canadian coal for Canadian farmers equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite, Smokeless, Sparkless, Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U.'s. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

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UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

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SMITH STUMP PULLERS
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The Christmas Issue of

The Guide which you hold in your hand is the largest ever printed. The largest previous issue was the Christmas number of a year ago, which contained 76 pages. This issue contains 92 pages, 20 of which are run in two colors. In quality of reading matter as well as in size this issue is, we believe, the best one ever published.

Many of our readers are unfamiliar with the work which is involved in getting out an issue like the present one. Many of them no doubt, would like to know just how we went about it. While the men on the farms have been busy harvesting, plowing, threshing and teaming, and the women have been busily engaged in their household employments, the work of preparing their Christmas issue of The Guide has gone steadily forward. Several months ago a start was made. Arrangements were made with Mr. Charleson, a Winnipeg artist, for painting the cover. A list of feature articles covering subjects in which our readers are interested was made out. Prospective contributors were written to and arrangements made to have them prepare the articles. Meanwhile the advertising department was negotiating with advertisers for their special Christmas copy. Those who wanted their advertisements to appear in two colors or in special positions made their arrangements.

In the meantime regular issues of The Guide were coming out each week but as the time of publication of the Christmas number drew near more and more time was devoted to it. The painting for the cover arrived. As this was to run in two colors special engravings had to be prepared. The manufacture of these engravings is perhaps as delicate a process as there is in the whole range of industry. In two-color work the sheet has to run through the press twice. In one run the black impression is made and in the other the red impression. In this case the red color was put on first and the black over it. Where the dark red tones were wanted the plate putting on the black ink was made so as to just slightly touch the paper over the red so that the red showed through. The press work in printing of this kind must be very accurate for if one plate fails to match the other by the smallest fraction of an inch the result is to spoil the effect of the cut.

In due time the contributions began to arrive. Many of these were accompanied by photographs with which to illustrate them. Each article had to be laid out and cuts ordered from the photographs. Then the manuscript had to be edited and headings prepared. When the cuts arrived from the engravers the pages were made up and sent down to the printers. In arranging the illustrations the services of The Guide artist were required. A lot of skilful art work is put on the arrangement of such a page as that devoted to boys' and girls' club work in this issue.

When at last the week previous to publication arrived and it was known that the issue would be such a large one a great effort was put forth to have everything completed so that the issue would be published on time. The entire composing staff of the printing department was put on The Guide. The paper is printed in forms of eight or sixteen pages each, and as each form is printed it is sent to the folding room where the different forms are put together in the proper order so as to make up the complete issue. As the last form was printed it was folded and put in place after which the wire stapling was done. Nothing remained then but to trim the edges, which is done by a large and powerful machine; put on the addresses and have the issue carted over to the post office through which it was distributed to the thousands of Guide subscribers in the West and elsewhere.

Some figures regarding the amount of material in this issue and the cost of producing it may be of interest. About 25,000 pounds of paper were utilized, costing \$1,375. Contributions cost \$150 and engravings \$125. The total printing bill amounted to about \$5,000. The item of stapling the issue might be mentioned, about a mile and three-quarters of wire being used for this purpose. Of this issue, 37,600 copies were printed. Some time ago it was ascertained that on the average there are five Guide readers for every copy published. This makes a total of 188,000 readers and taking into consideration that many of them will show the Christmas Guide to their friends it is safe to say that this issue will be drawn to the attention of at least 200,000 people.

There is splendid reading in every one of the feature articles of this number. Of all the present-day writers on country life there is no one to compare with David Grayson. A story written in his best style is here reproduced. "In the Land of Our Lord" has a special appeal now that the war is, in all probability soon to change the whole fabric of social life in Palestine. Of Mrs. McClung's article on Loyalty, mention was made last week. "The Fourth Christmas" will give many Red Cross workers just the information and inspiration they require in their labor of love. "The Farmers' Movement in Ontario" is by H. B. Cowan, editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy and one of the best informed men in Canada on the work of the organized farmers. The Electric scheme in Ontario is one of the most successful experiments in the ownership on this continent. Its development is fully outlined in this issue. The work of college extension is treated in an interesting manner in "Bringing the College to the Farm." There are descriptions of the various colleges and an old-fashioned Christmas story, "The Butterfly of Chiddington Manor." Besides, there are the usual departmental articles on agriculture, home and farm and home life.

THE WRONG and THE RIGHT

WAY

in constructing artificial teeth makes a great difference in your appearance.

Note the change in above face when teeth are properly made. Therefore choose a dentist who has had a wide experience and one who will study your expression and requirements.

You will find it pays to take a trip to Winnipeg and have your work done at

DR. GLASGOW'S

New Method
Dental Parlors

Cor. Donald and Portage WINNIPEG

where you get the best in any form of dental work, whether it be extracting, filling or replacing lost teeth with or without a plate.

Most approved methods used in eliminating pain and scientific principles applied in the construction of your work.

OATS

Several Thousand
Bushels Wanted

We have a great demand for OATS at the present time and numerous avenues of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

LAING BROS.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

MUSIC

in Your Home FREE

By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc.

You can read Music like this
Beginners or advanced players. One
Illustration makes everything plain.
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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 82 L

Our Telephones Are Satisfying Western Systems

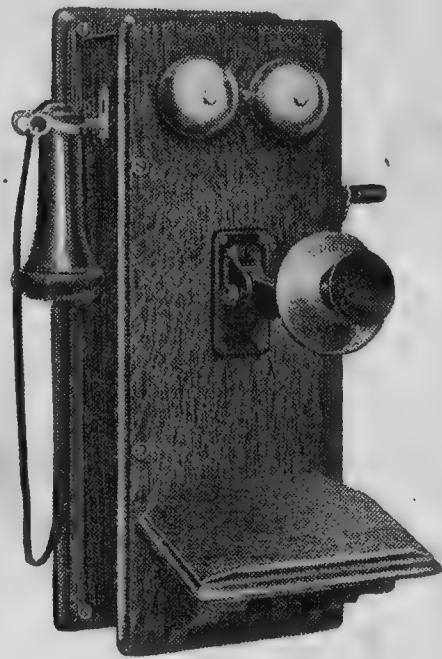
LAST year in one of our advertisements we referred to the number of systems in Alberta and Saskatchewan that were using our telephones and could be used for references.

This year we can add a large number to the list. Our business has grown rapidly in the West, and will continue to grow until we secure as large a percentage of the Western trade as we have had for years in the East.

Quality Wins!—and it is the high quality of the materials, the excellence of the workmanship and the up-to-dateness of the design that is responsible for the success of our telephones. Our rural party line telephones have never been surpassed for all round efficiency and low cost of maintenance.

While our telephones are "Made in Canada" we do not state that as a reason for buying them. We simply ask you to compare them with other makes and if you find ours the highest class we ask you to buy them.

Construction materials, telephones for small orders, and telephone parts are carried in stock by our Western agents:



The Independent Electric Company, Limited

SMEAD BUILDING, REGINA

REFERENCES

Remember, we can give you as references a large list of Western independent telephone systems using our telephones. You can get reliable first-hand information from them that will substantiate every claim we make for the superiority of our instruments.

Our Bulletins cover telephone equipment for all kinds of service and are free on request.

The No. 6 tells all about our rural telephones.

The No. 3 tells how to build rural lines,

The No. 5 describes our private automatic telephone systems for large factories and public buildings.

The No. 7 describes our smaller systems for small factories, homes, garages, etc.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

LIMITED

257 Adelaide Street West, Toronto

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 5, 1917

Christmas Season

Once again in sadness we approach the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Peace. With all the world engaged in slaughter, the Christmas celebration will lack the ordinary festivities. Perhaps in normal times these festivities play too large a part in the Christmas celebrations, and serve to hide the true significance of the occasion. But today, when hundreds of homes are in mourning and the nation engaged in a life and death struggle, the minds of the people will turn more soberly to the teachings of Jesus Christ. Some lightly declare that the war proves the failure of Christianity. Others who are more thoughtful realize it is not Christianity that has failed, but mankind has failed to embrace true Christianity. Those who doubt that the Allies are fighting for the right have only to read the story of Christ's life on earth and his messages to mankind. He worked for the upbuilding of democracy and for the establishment of peace. His message today is the same as of old.

While it is difficult to understand, it is also true "Our Lord moves in mysterious ways his wonders to perform," and those who have ever leaned upon his teachings may safely yet look for the establishment of justice and right. In the fighting line today, preachers of every denomination are placing the message of Christ before the soldiers. Neither dogma or creed have any place on the firing line. It is a pure, unadulterated gospel story that goes straight to the heart of the men who are daily facing death to safeguard democracy. When the war is over it can only be this same message, shorn of man-made interpretations, which will appeal to the men who have passed through the Valley of Death.

Big Business

Many people who favor the prosecution of the war, or claim to, are opposing the Union Government because they say it is controlled by Big Business. Even among the farmers of the West some declare that the supporters of the Union Government have betrayed the principles of democracy, and for this reason they will support Laurier. These people should consider a few plain facts. The Union Government is not the old Borden Government by any means. If it were there would be little reason to support it. It is true that Sir Robert Borden is premier and that half the cabinet is composed of ministers of the old Borden Government; but it must be remembered that the premier and the old Borden cabinet are no longer dictators in the new government. Every progressive element of the Liberal party and the best brains of the party, save Laurier himself, is included in the Union Government. In addition independent agriculture is represented.

Practically the only progressive measure which the organized farmers credited to the late Laurier Government was the reciprocity agreement of 1911. The father of the reciprocity agreement was Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance in the Laurier Government. Today Mr. Fielding is a supporter of the Union Government and has been elected by acclamation as a Union Government candidate. Laurier's record on the tariff is well known. In fifteen years of power he did practically nothing. He is absolutely opposed to the principles of public ownership. There is less hope for progressive legislation from the party of Sir Wilfrid Laurier than there is from the Union Government if it is returned to power. No democrat need betray any principles nor yield one iota on his views

in supporting the Union Government. It is useless to suggest that Big Business will not be influential at Ottawa, no matter which government is returned. Big Business is always active and will seek to control every government. It has controlled both parties for the past thirty years and will have altogether too much control in the future. But Big Business will be on the job, no matter how the election goes. Only an educated and active public opinion can offset its influence. Public opinion is more thoroughly aroused today throughout Canada than ever before. If that public opinion is directed along democratic lines the Union Government must respond. No Government will be progressive unless there is a well organized public opinion throughout the country demanding reforms. There are powerful democratic influences in the Union Government. If the trend of public opinion is progressive Parliament must reflect the view of the people.

Hampering Food Distribution

The advisory council on food control for Saskatchewan has taken up the investigation of cases where distributors of food products have refused to supply co-operative companies. The investigation has already revealed specific instances of this practice. Such cases should be dealt with summarily. If there is any class of food manipulators worse than any other it is the one that prevents the free distribution of food products in such periods of scarcity as the present. The practice has been going on for years. It is an open secret that some of the food combines have bolstered up their monopoly by having wholesalers refuse to supply general lines of merchandise to local dealers if they purchased certain lines from sources outside the combine. Any practice which hampers the free distribution of food tends to increase the price. Even in times of peace and plenty there is no justification for such a practice. In times of war and scarcity it becomes a national crime. Canada has been cursed with self-appointed food controllers for years. Now that there is a national food controller, his first duty plainly is to put the other food controllers out of business.

Hog Production Campaign

The Federal Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the food controller has sent out a call to the farmers of Canada for increased hog production. At a recent meeting held at Ottawa and attended by some representatives of the western provincial departments of agriculture, fairs, associations and grain growers, the gravity of the Allied food situation was outlined by the food controller. The situation as outlined by the food controller at that meeting and by his representatives at other meetings is a very grave one indeed. The people of France are in dire distress. The Allies are very short of bacon, fats and oils. The United States is straining every nerve to increase her pork supplies by 15 per cent. this year and is assuming the responsibility of feeding her own armies and providing for the deficiencies of France and Italy. Canada is expected to provide the surplus food required for Britain, among which is a greatly increased amount of pork products. There is only one way this can be done and that is by starting now. The next two months will be crucial ones in increasing pork production. Only by conserving every sow of reasonable promise for breeding purposes can the supply of hogs next summer and fall be brought to the point to which it should reach if the terrible seriousness of the situation is

to be overcome. It is regretable that no minimum price could be guaranteed by the government. We feel certain such would have been more effective than anything else in securing the desired results. Even a tentative assured price of \$15.50 per hundred pounds has apparently done a lot of good on American markets. It has also had a stimulative effect on our markets.

It is but natural that farmers should ask, in view of the packers' 80 per cent. profits, a recent drop of several cents in hog prices, the scarcity of labor and the rising cost of feed, where they get off at. These certainly are very pertinent questions, but they are really secondary to the dangers of starvation of our army and the people of Britain and France. We have now the assurance of the government that the profits in the packing business are to be strictly regulated.

We believe, however, that with regulation of packers, the price of hogs under the normal influence of supply and demand will be such as will assure farmers of a good return next summer and fall on all the hogs resulting from the heaviest breeding operations they may undertake now.

Now is the time. The different provincial departments of agriculture are putting on campaigns to assist this work. Feed and labor are big problems directly affecting this campaign. The departments are making better arrangements, soon to be reported we hope. In the meantime only co-operation by all will achieve the desired results.

A Message to the Schools

One of the most significant messages of the war was recently issued by President Wilson to the common schools of the United States. After referring to the elevation to places of national importance of things which heretofore have been commonplace and trivial affairs, he says:

"The urgent demand for the production and proper distribution of food and other national resources has made us aware of the close dependence of individual on individual and nation on nation. The effort to keep up social and industrial organizations in spite of the withdrawal of men for the army has revealed the extent to which modern life has become complexed and specialized."

These and other lessons of the war must be learned quickly if we are intelligently and successfully to defend our institutions. When the war is over we must apply the wisdom which we have acquired in purging and ennobling the life of the world. In these vital tasks of acquiring a broader view of human possibilities, the common schools must have a large part. I urge that teachers and other school officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of community and national life.

Such a plea is in no way foreign to the spirit of American public education or of existing practices. Nor is it a plea for the temporary enlargement of the school program appropriate merely to the period of the war. It is a plea for a realization in public education of the new emphasis which the war has given to the ideals of democracy and to the broader conceptions of national life.

The common school of today will be the moulder of the national and international thought of tomorrow. If the great outstanding lessons of this war which are being revealed before the matured men and women are not brought home in a broad spirit to the children in the schools, much may be lost. President Wilson recently addressed to the peoples of the Central Powers in Europe a message asking them to throw off autocracy and substitute democracy through responsible government. He is not only directing international thought to the solution of international problems and the creating of a community of nations, but he is seeking at the same time to direct the education of the growing genera-

tion so that these may appreciate their responsibilities to one another, to the nation and to mankind as a whole.

The message is not only to the teachers, but to the officers of all schools, and it is very applicable to Canada as well. It is a clear call to the highest ideals that citizenship offers and in this country of ours with its extremely cosmopolitan population it should have special heed. Individualism is too rampant. Co-operation is what the world needs. The failure of men to understand the intricacies of the vast complex life of their country results in their falling back on private life and selfish ambition, leaving the honor of the country, the making of laws and their application to national and international questions to a class of professional politicians, who in their turn serve the interests which supply party funds and so we find corruption in high places and cynicism amongst the people. A sense of interdependence and community spirit should be constantly developed amongst us. The common school offers the greatest possibilities of developing this and no class of individuals in the state has within its power such enormous possibilities as the teachers and officers of the schools in our country today. President Wilson has taken active steps to have his message put into effect and has asked for the organization of proper agencies for the preparation and distribution of suitable lessons for the elementary grades and for high school classes. These will illustrate in a concrete way what can be undertaken in the schools and will stimulate teachers in all parts of the country to formulate new and appropriate material drawn directly from the community in which they live. The same application could and should be made in Canada and steps should be taken for a greater application of this principle to our public and high school education.

In these days when feeling is running high, farmers should not forget the Farmers' Plat-

form and all the great principles embodied in it. The leaders of the organized farmers in every province are supporting the Farmers' Platform, no matter whether or not they are supporting the Union government. The principles of the Farmers' Platform are sound and permanent, they will remain fundamental long after peace is restored.

Military Service Act

The government has announced definitely that the Military Service Act will be enforced and enforced impartially. In the Province of Quebec, where the exemption tribunals exempted nearly every applicant the military authorities are appealing. These cases must now be heard before the appeal tribunals, and if they follow the same policy, they will be carried to the central tribunal at Ottawa, where no racial prejudice will prevail. It is also announced that the farmers and farm laborers who are of military age will not be taken off farms. These men are to be left to produce the food so imperatively needed across the water. Where the exemption boards have refused exemption to these farmers, they will go up before the appeal boards, where, no doubt, some of them will be exempted. Any that fail to come before the appeal boards the minister of militia has stated he will release from the army and send back to the farms. Every effort must be directed to greater food production for 1918.

Organizing Labor Supply

Before the war the system of handling unorganized labor in Canada was extremely weak. In fact there was an absolute absence of system. Since the war began the unemployment question has largely been solved by enlistment. With the close of the war it is certain that the unemployment problem will

be with us again in an aggravated form. Somewhere about 400,000 soldiers will be released from the army, and possibly half of them will become absorbed in the commercial life of the country. The balance may have to be assisted or located. Private labor bureaus are not equal to the task, and provincial and municipal bureaus are not sufficiently organized to cope with it. Some system should be devised by which there would be a job for every man who wants to work, and that every job will be filled. State and national labor exchanges have been beneficial in some countries. This problem will be forced upon the government, and it should be handled without delay. No one knows when the war may close. We should be more ready for the problem of peace than we were for the prosecution of the war.

We do not want to be accused of telling loyal farmers what their duty is. We believe most of them are working longer and harder than ever before, that many would quit under the present strain were it not for the necessity of keeping on. But we want to assure them that if ever their utmost endeavors were needed, that time is now. And the immediate call is for bacon, fats and oils. There is only one way of getting these and that is for every farmer who possibly can to keep one or two more sows and properly finish whatever stock hogs he has on hand.

Such confusion of orders as emanated from Ottawa a few days ago regarding an embargo on livestock should cease. It was reported in the daily press that this was the result of a bombardment at Ottawa with telegrams by various organizations of which the agricultural press was one. Such was absolutely incorrect. The agricultural press is too well acquainted with conditions to offer such ill-advice. However, any danger of an embargo is now removed.



THE KAISER'S CHRISTMAS

This Wonderful, Beautiful and Incalculably Interesting Earth!



*Why risk with men your hard-won gold?
Buy grain and sow—your Brother Dust
Will pay you back a hundredfold—
The earth commits no breach of trust.*

It is astonishing how many people there are in cities and towns who have a secret longing to get back into quiet country places, to own a bit of the soil of the earth, and to cultivate it. To some it appears as a troublesome malady only in spring, and will be relieved by a whirl or two in country roads; by a glimpse of the hills, or a day by the sea; but to others the homesickness is deeper seated, and will be quieted by no hasty visits. These must actually go home.

I have had, in recent years, many letters from friends asking about life in the country; but the longer I remain here, the more I know about it, the less able I am to answer them—at least briefly. It is as though one should come and ask: "Is love worth trying?" or, "How about religion?" For country life is to each human being a fresh, strange, original adventure. We enjoy it, or we do not enjoy it, or more probably, we do both. It is packed and crowded with the zest of adventure, or it is dull and miserable. We may, if we are skilled enough, make our whole living from the land, or only a part of it, or we may find in a few cherished acres the inspiration and power for other work, whatever it may be. There is many a man whose strength is renewed like that of the wrestler of Irassa, every time his feet touch the earth.

Of all places in the world where life can be lived to its fullest and freest, where it can be met in its greatest variety and beauty, I am convinced that there is none to equal the open country, or the country town. For all country people in these days may have the city, some city or town not too far away; but there are millions of men and women in America who have no country and no sense of the country. What do they not lose out of life?

I know well the disadvantages charged against country life at its worst. At its worst there are long hours and much lonely labor and an income pitifully small. Drudgery, yes, especially for the women, and loneliness. Where is there not drudgery when men are poor, when life is at its worst? But I have never seen drudgery in the country comparable for a moment to the dreary and lonely drudgery of city tenements, city mills, factories and sweat shops. And in recent years both the drudgery and loneliness of country life have been disappearing before the motor and trolley car, the telephone, the rural post, the gasoline engine. I have seen a machine plant as many potatoes in one day as a man, at hand work, could have planted in a week.

There are indeed a thousand nuisances and annoyances that men must meet who come face to face with nature herself. You have set out your upper acres to peach trees; and the deer come down from the hills at night and strip the young foliage; or the field mice in winter, working under the snow, girdle and kill them. The season brings too much rain, and the potatoes rot in the ground; the crows steal the corn, the bees swarm when no one is watching, the cow smother her calf, the hens' eggs prove infertile, and a storm in a day ravages a crop that has been growing all summer. A constant warfare with insects and blights and fungi, a real, bitter warfare, which can cease neither summer nor winter.

It is something to meet, year after year, the quiet implacability of the land. While it is patient, it never waits long for you. There is a chosen time for planting, a time for cultivating, a time for harvesting. You accept the

*What are we here for—
if not to enjoy every
possible fine experience
and adventure?*

By David Grayson

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
THOMAS FOGARTY

*There are millions of men and women in America
who have no country and no sense of the
country. What do they not lose out of life?*

gaze thrown down, well and good—you shall have a chance to fight. You do not accept it? There is no complaint. The land cheerfully springs up to wild yellow mustard and dandelion and pigweed, and will be productive and beautiful in spite of you.

Nor can you enter upon the full satisfaction of cultivating even a small piece of land at second hand. To be accepted as One Who Belongs, there must be sweat and weariness.

If one has drained his land, and plowed it, and fertilized it, and planted it and harvested it—even though it be only a few acres—how he comes to know and to love every rod of it. He knows the wet spots, and the stony spots, and the warmest and most fertile spots, until his acres have all the qualities of a personality, whose every characteristic he knows. It is so also that he comes to know his horses and cattle and pigs and hens. It is a fine thing, on a warm day in early spring to bring out the beehives and let the bees have their first flight in the sunshine. What cleanly folk they are! And later to see them coming in yellow all over with pollen from the willows!

It is a fine thing to watch the cherries and plum trees come into blossom, with us about the first of May, while all the remainder of the orchard seems still sleeping. It is a fine thing to see the cattle turned for the first time in spring into the green meadows. It is a fine thing, one of the finest of all, to see and smell the rain in a corn field, after weeks of drought. How it comes softly out of gray skies, the first drops throwing up spatters of dust and losing themselves in the dry soil. Then the clouds sweep forward up the valley, darkening the meadows and blotting out the hills, and then there is the whispering of the rain as it first sweeps across the corn field. At once what a stir of life! What rustling of the long green leaves. What joyful shaking and swaying of the tassels! And have you watched how eagerly the grooved leaves catch each early drop and, lest there be too little rain after all, conduct it jealously down the stalk, where it will soonest reach the thirsty roots? What a fine thing is this to see!

One who thus takes part in the whole process of the year comes soon to have

an indescribable affection for his land, his garden, his animals. There are thoughts of his in every tree, memories in every fence corner. Just now, the fourth of June, I walked down past my blackberry patch, now come gorgeously into full white bloom, and heavy with fragrance. I set out these plants with my own hands. I have fed them, cultivated them, mulched them, pruned them, staked them, and helped every year to pick the berries. How could they be otherwise than full of associations. They bear a fruit more beautiful than can be found in any catalog, and stranger and wilder than in any learned botany book.

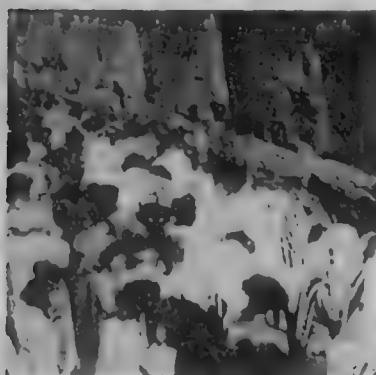
Why, one who comes thus to love a bit of countryside may enjoy it all the year round. When he awakens in the middle of a long winter night he may send his mind out to the snowy fields—I've done it a thousand times—and visit each part in turn, stroll through the orchard and pay his respects to each tree (in a small orchard one comes to know familiarly every tree as he knows his friends), stop at the strawberry bed, consider the grape trellises, feel himself opening the door of the warm, dark stable and listening to the welcoming whicker of his horses, or visiting his cows, his pigs, his sheep, his hens, or so many of them as he may have.

So much of the best in the world seems to have come fragrant out of fields, gardens and hillsides. So many truths spoken by the Master Poet come to us exhaling the odors of the open country. His stories were so often of sowers, husbandmen, herdsmen; his similes and illustrations so often dealt with the common and familiar beauty of the fields. "Consider the lilies how they grow." It was on a hillside that he preached his greatest sermon, and when in the last agony he sought a place to meet his God, where did he go but to a garden? A carpenter, you say? Yes, but of this one may be sure: there were gardens and fields all about; he knew gardens, and cattle, and the simple processes of the land; he must have worked in a garden and loved it well!

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Jews at the Wailing Place, Foundation Stone of Solomon's Temple

The present day pilgrim, who goes up to Jerusalem, may be able to rejoice, like the psalmist of old because the city is compactly built together, with high and strong walls around a large portion of it. If he thinks, when he enters the city, that he may gaze with his own eyes upon the places, sacred in Jewish and Christian history and perhaps as he gazes lose himself in blissful reveries, he will rapidly be disillusioned. The streets of Jerusalem are paved with stone, shut in with stone on both sides for ten feet up and when narrow almost roofed in with stone arches. Save for the David Street with its tiny stores, stretching from the Jaffa Gate on the west across the Tyropean Valley to a temple gate on the east and one or two streets of bazaars, radiating from the Damascus Gate on the north, where one may see eastern business life on a small scale, you might walk the streets of Jerusalem for a month and be little the wiser. There each man's home is really his castle. No wonder Peter had to knock repeatedly on the night of his deliverance, before Rhoda heard him. If the doors were as heavy as today, he would have needed a stone to attract her attention. But if you have a good guide and sufficient baeksheesh you will find much, most interesting, behind those walls, as non-committal as a good Scotch elder's face.

Just to the right of the Jaffa Gate, surrounded by a deep moat is a fortress, parts of which go back to the time of our Lord, yes, even to the days of David. Here it is probable, Herod came forth to view our Master, on the day Pilate had hoped to evade the unpopular duty of acquitting Him or the unpleasant task of condemning Him. Before the main gate there is still quite a square. How swiftly an eastern mob might be moved to stone or to crucify, came like a flash upon me as I saw a shoemaker, in front of this castle, pick up a stone to fling at a lad, who had annoyed him, one which would have killed the boy, if skilfully aimed.

Visit to an Ancient Roman Prison

On my last day in Jerusalem, as I was telling what I had seen to Raad, the photographer, who at times accompanied me, he said, "Then you did not see the Roman prison near the Via Dolorosa?" "No?" Then come with me." A knock, a word of explanation and a piece of silver in a small boy's eager hand, enabled us to enter a large stone building. In the cellar, we saw remains of a road, that only Rome could have built; stone blocks, black, well fitted, worn smooth and deeply rutted. It was easy to believe, that over these very stones He, who wore a crown of thorns, once staggered bearing a cross with Simon Niger. Behind a wall in the same building but further to the north, I saw a prison, that was eloquent of the rigor of those inhuman days. It was a companion of the Hamertine prison in Rome, within which Paul was incarcerated previous to his execution. In the floor was a hole, the size of a man's waist. I descended. It opened up into quite a large circular room, the roof about ten feet high. A low seat, a foot high, ran completely around it. Every few feet, from a heavy staple in the

rock-wall hung a chain and handcuff. It needed only a blackened wrist-bone clasped in one of them to tell its story of life fading away in this loathsome den, into which the sun never shone. Near it was a room that was likely used for torturing notorious offenders. A stone table with two holes in the top and foot irons beneath bore testimony to the agony of those, to whom was denied the luxury of stretching their weary limbs in sleep. Though I followed the devout band of monks, who each Friday traverse the Sorrowful Way, praying at each station of the cross, I must confess, it was in that foetid cell, on those black stones and in two other places alone that the past came back to me with the vividness of reality.

The first was in the Castle of Antonio, now used as a Turkish barracks. As the devout Franciscan brothers knelt in the middle of the court yard while one, in purest Latin, read how long ago they platted a crown of thorns and placed it on the Saviour's head, crying, "Hail! King of the Jews," a large number of rough soldiers poured out of their sleeping quarters and stood grinning about. Some overbold came so close, that they were a disturbance. In a moment one of their officers lashed them back



The Venerable Tree in the Garden of Gethsemane

with his whip, till they were lined against the wall, cowed but derisive. One felt the force of the proverb, the unchanging east. It was not hard to reconstruct a similar scene in the same courtyard but without the sympathetic centurion.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre

The second was in the ancient Church of the Holy Sepulchre. No account of this church fails to report the presence of a Turkish guard to preserve peace among warring Christian factions. No Protestant ever fails to comment upon the superstition and imposture, that to them lurk about the recesses of this venerable edifice, where every few feet is pointed out the exact spot, where each event on that tragic day took place, where each of its actors stood. I saw the hole, into which the pious thrust a stick to touch the Pillar of Flagellation, to which Christ was said to have been tied when

being scourged. I saw the niche, where 1600 years ago Helena is said to have sat and to have cheered on her workmen to seek further for the true cross. I went down into the grotto, where the true cross is said to have been found, dogged by a whining beggar, with a face as hard and cunning as that of Judas. In this historic pile, however, I saw that, which preserved for me certain great realities from being obscured by what may be only accidental. As I entered the main portal, my attention was absorbed, not by the Turkish guard, but by the face of a Russian peasant, that spoke of communion with God, close and childlike. He was kneeling in prayer by the red marble slab, which is said to mark the spot where loving hands prepared Christ for burial. Through his adoring face and reverent attitude the love and devotion of the early disciples lived again. As I was about to enter the gorgeous sepulchre, which has given this church its name, I saw a lowly woman, probably from Abyssinia, creep in on her knees, past the block, on which it is said the angel sat, and bowing her head on the stone, beneath which the Saviour's still form was said once to have lain, pour out her soul in faith and gratitude. If never before, one felt there the force of the Saviour's words, "Blessed are they, which have not seen and yet believe," for of whatever communion she was a member, her soul possessed the peace of God, which passeth all understanding.

Calvary

But in that Church, there is one spot to which men's feet turn back again and again. It is Calvary. I had viewed Gordon's Calvary beyond the Damascus Gate and felt that if the north walls of Jerusalem had been in Christ's day, where they are today, the identification would be fitting. Two little grottos in the face of a cliff and a stiff perpendicular ridge of rock between them, from some angles certainly look like the upper half of a skull. Tradition however, for long ages, has clung to the rocky peak, covered by the ancient Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The conviction, that it could not be far astray, was strengthened by the fact that in a Russian nunnery quite close to Calvary, the remains of an ancient wall can be clearly seen, and in the back part of a store, where few would suspect it, the photographer showed me additional remains of an ancient wall and gate. These circumstances made our party feel that it was not simply pious imagination but solid reasons backed by tangible facts, that justified the reverence of so many branches of Christendom towards this so tragic spot. Here one Sabbath morning Dr. Black and myself sat for hours reconstructing in memory the facts of that terrible day, and what it meant for us, that here or close to this locality, He, who was the sent of God, finished His life's great work of revealing the Father, eternal and loving, to His erring children. There we both viewed the Russian altar that crowns the rock, and peered into the crevices wherein the three crosses were said to have been thrust. Round about us hung paintings of Mary, the sorrowful mother, that expressed the devotion of different churches and ages, paintings decked with precious gems, gifts of kings and queens. Yet far more impressive than all these works of devotion and art, were, to me, the fortress like walls of this venerable church, blackened with the smoke and

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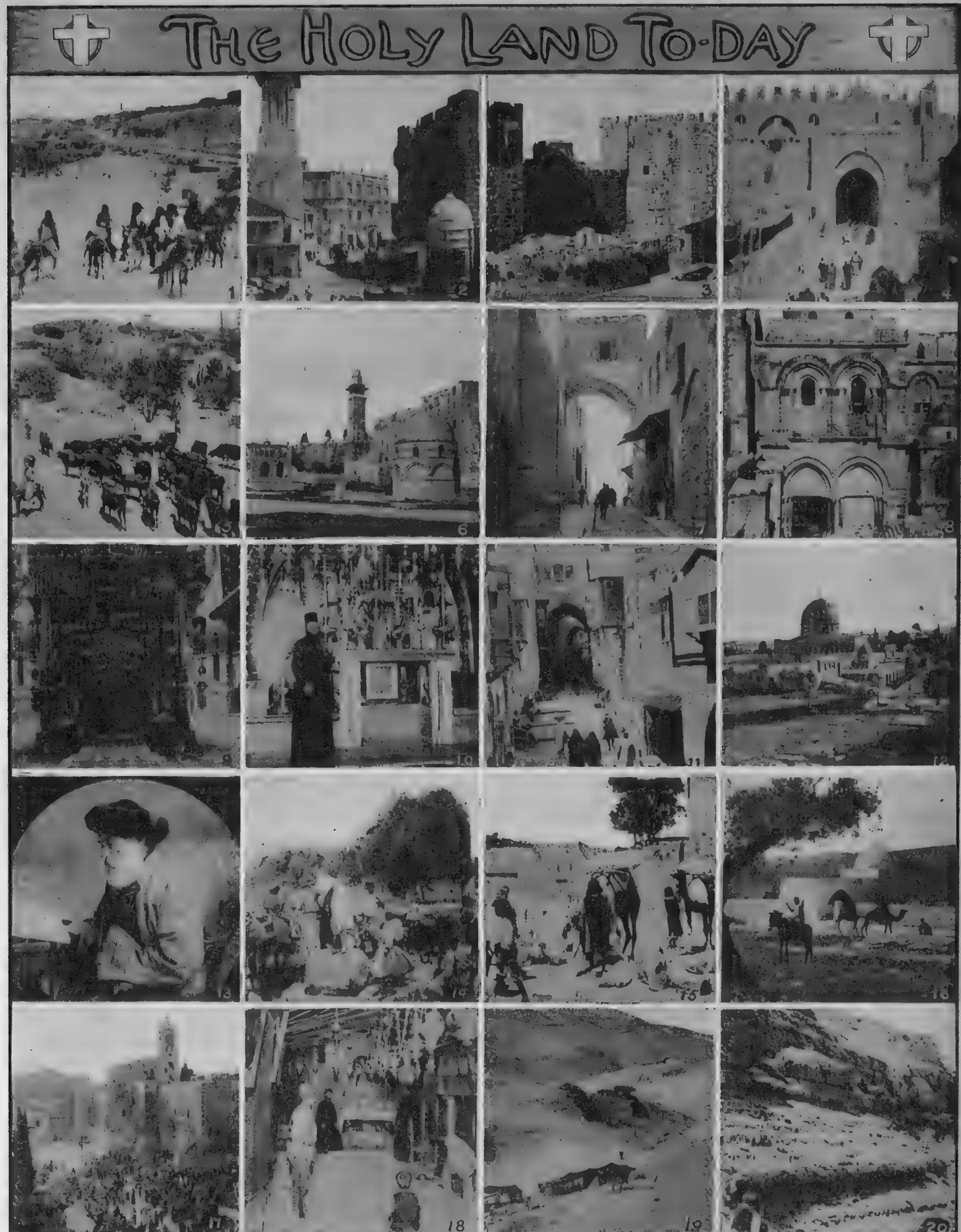
Scene outside the Jaffa (Joppa) Gate: the Author at the right



Hagar Cooked the Family Meal on a Fire fed with Thorns



On the Road to Jerusalem at Early Morn



PLACES OF INTEREST IN PALESTINE, WHERE THE HIGHEST RELIGIOUS IDEALS WERE REVEALED TO MAN, AND NOW THE SCENE OF EXTENSIVE MILITARY MOVEMENTS

- 1.—Donkey boys awaiting customers near the Sultan's pool, Mount Zion and walls of Jerusalem in background.
- 2.—Breach in walls through which the Kaiser entered Jerusalem in 1898.
- 3.—David's Tower. Here Herod viewed Christ.
- 4.—Street scene near Damascus gate within the city.
- 5.—Where General Gordon thought Christ was crucified.
- 6.—Tower of Antonio and Turkish barracks seen from temple area.
- 7.—The sorrowful way and Ecce Homo Arch.
- 8.—Portal of the church of the Holy Sepulchre.
- 9.—The Holy Sepulchre.
- 10.—Russian priest standing by Calvary.
- 11.—Ascending David's Street toward the Joppa gate.
- 12.—The dome of the rock covering site of Solomon's temple. Mosque of El Aksa in background.
- 13.—The fine face of a Jewish Rabbi.
- 14.—Drawing water at the well of the Magi.
- 15.—Heavy-work camels loaded with stone.
- 16.—Where Jacob buried Rachel near Bethlehem.
- 17.—The Fortress-like Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem.
- 18.—The silver star marking the birthplace of Christ.
- 19.—Bedouin camp near Teda on the Judean hills. Home of the prophet, Amos.
- 20.—The Wady of the Bell near the so-called Cave of Adullam.

Loyalty

By Mrs. Nellie L. McClung

Loyalty is a much-used word which has worked overtime so long that it has lost its freshness and its fragrance. The spring has gone out of it and yet it must have some virility and power, or how can Canada's part in the war be explained? We have inherited something from our liberty-loving ancestors, which awoke within us at the sound of the drum and made us forget everything except the fact that the liberty of the world was in danger. This is true of the men who went and the brave women whom they left behind.

A French reservist who went from Calgary at the beginning of the war, left behind him a wife and seven young children. Soon after his leaving, his wife was taken very ill, and her life despaired of. His old mother, 80 years of age, came all the way from France to care for the children, a bright, sprightly old French lady.

The mother of the children did not die, but is still in poor health. A short time ago her husband wrote that he could obtain his discharge from the French army on account of her health and his mother's advancing age, and he could be allowed to come back to care for his family. The sick wife and the old mother wrote back that he must stay and fight for France. That is loyalty, the real thing; not the kind that politicians have used for election purposes.

Liberty can only be appreciated when it costs something.

We never knew how much we valued our liberty until it was threatened. The trouble with us has been that we have not suffered enough for our freedom to appreciate it. It has come easy, like the money from home. But the rich man's son whose money came easily and goes easily is not necessarily a reprobate. He may be a very decent fellow and quite likely to do the right thing, and even work if he has to. So may it prove with us.

All things have been ours—freedom of speech, free institutions, the right to live, prosper and be happy, and naturally enough we did not value them, not knowing what they had cost. But we are finding out now that these things are not ours forever. They have to be paid for again, and it goes hard with us. It is like paying an old grocery bill, or rent for a house we have lived in for years and thought we owned.

Looking back over our social and political life, we can see the devious pathway we have followed, and we can see the misleading that has brought us to the place we are. Party politics has blinded us and clouded every issue. Some writers go so far as to blame party politics for the war.

How Party Politics blinded the people to the needs of the hour.

When Lord Roberts, foreseeing the danger of Germany's increasing power and dominant ambition, urged England to prepare by putting in force a measure of conscription in self-defence and in defence of the world's peace, how the party papers jeered at him. The Liberal and Radical press had no words cutting enough to describe just what they thought of him, and the Conservatives hushed him up because it was "bad politics" to advocate anything so disagreeable as military service. The young men playing cricket and golf were not going to vote for a man who advocated conscription and it might mean defeat if he did not "give over."

No politician (before the war) could think of a greater calamity than the defeat of his party; and so, to save votes and lull the public into a blissful though false sense of security, Lord Roberts was discredited, slandered and abused, and the "boys" went on playing cricket and golf, and the

before the Canadian people except the Temperance issue, which was submitted fair and unbiased, and the result showed that the people's judgment is good when it can take a fair and straight view. The Union government which is now proposed is an indication of better things. It is a confession, too, of the failure of the party system, which will no doubt die hard, and the wiggling of its tail will be seen in the sulphuric utterances of the party press for many a day. But its hour has come, and it might better depart gracefully.

Canada is stirred with a mighty spiritual passion, and old things are passing away. It cannot be that we could pass through the deep waters as we have done and come out untouched and unmoved.

I like to think that the coming of women into the political life of Canada has helped to bring about a fairer, more unprejudiced element. Women have not the political prejudices of men; nor the bitterness born of past campaigns. Also they have a single-mindedness, they never get away from the human side of every question: I am speaking, of course, of the real women, not of the parasite, who never did a day's work, or ate a meal that was not paid for by someone else; but they are disappearing every day, and splendid, noble-souled women appearing in their places.

The War has given a New Place in the National Life of Canada

The war has put a ban upon the idler and has broken down the barriers that divided class from class. It has brought women into their own too. A returned soldier, a few nights ago, in a Red Cross meeting paid this tribute to women: "I never took much stock in women or counted on them; I thought they were nice, and all that, but not much use, don't you know, until I saw them in the hospitals, standing for long hours the terrible sights and braving the dangers the same as men. Now I take my hat off and apologize. I want to see women everywhere that men go; they'll make things better."

When the political disabilities of women are all removed, and every bar to their progress is let down, women will be more enthusiastic in their loyalty. It is hard to be loyal to a country that has not done fairly with you. When the women are satisfied that a fair deal has been given them, there will be more loyalty taught to the children.

Similarly, when the government controls the price of food so that the working man can provide nourishing meals for his family, he will be more loyal. Loyalty does not emanate from an empty stomach.

The Creator has given us Great Opportunities, and the Responsibility is Ours

The elimination of the liquor traffic from the life of Canada will stimulate the loyalty of its citizens more than a visit from any member of the Royal Family. We have a great country here, a continent of nations.

Canada is one-third of the whole British Empire. We have everything the heart could desire in the way of material advantages. We have the land, the climate, the oil, the gas, the coal, timber and minerals, gold, copper, silver and nickel. What a tragedy it would be if we fell down on our part when God has dealt so bountifully with us.

This has to be a time of forgetting and a time of looking forward and not back; a time of individual effort and sacrifice and high endeavor; a time of plain but kindly speaking; a time of much love and great serving.



Mrs. McCLUNG

Nellie L. McClung is so well known to the readers of The Guide as the author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny," "The Second Chance," "Black Creek Stopping House," "In Times Like These," and also as a public speaker that she needs no introduction. Mrs. McClung can speak feelingly on the question of loyalty and the war. Her son Jack has been in the trenches for the past year-and-a-half and her mother-heart knows the anxiety of having her boy facing death daily in defence of his country.

Loyalty is something we know little about in Canada. We have had plenty of flag flapping and the cheaper brands of so-called loyalty but the real thing has not been as often in our national life as it should be.—The Editor.

bands played "Britannia Rules the Waves," and the black hand of impending evil drew nearer and nearer. In this way did party politics operate in the old land.

In Canada it has left its mark too, a mark which will be seen in many successive generations and in racial bitterness and dissensions. In 1911 the Quebec people were told by the Nationalist candidates that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier was returned to power he would man Canadian boats with Canadian sailors and send them to fight Great Britain's battles—that his naval bill meant nothing less than conscription. The Conservatives endorsed this line of reasoning and did not put a candidate in any field where there was already a Nationalist. The seeds of discontent and disloyalty were sown by the very people who have always claimed for themselves the greatest loyalty to Great Britain. This was party politics. It was a good chance to turn a political advantage, and they seized it.

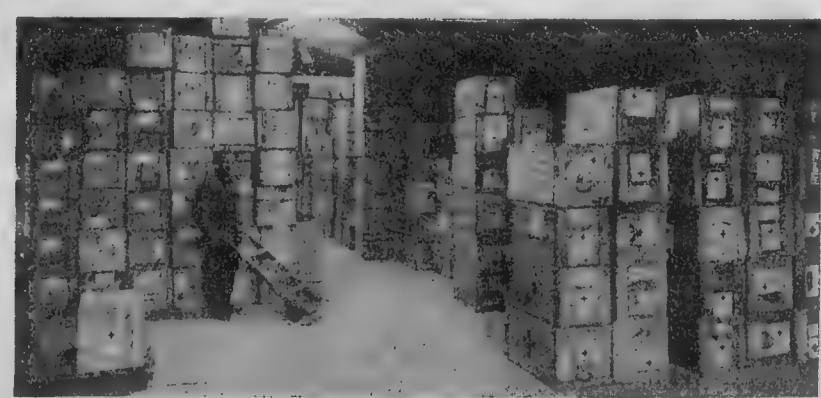
Union Government promises better things and the end of Blind Patriotism

There began what is now called "The Quebec Situation." These men, Conservatives, who did these things, did not believe there would ever be a war. I do not believe they would have done it if they had known the bitter fruit their words would bear in years to come. They were glad to use any argument to bring about Sir Wilfrid's defeat. Politics has fogged every issue which has come



WAREHOUSES AND STAFF

CROIX ROUGE CANADIENNE, DEPOT, BASTION 35, PORT DAUPHINE, PARIS



INTERIOR OF WAREHOUSE



The King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, Bushey Park, showing the Hut Wards

The Fourth Christmas

What the Red Cross is doing for Our Soldiers at the Front

By Adelaide M. Plumtre

"Thus ended the third Christmas of the war; everyone as happy as could be, and thankful that life was still theirs, with hopes that next Christmas would find them with their loved ones at home."

That was the way the Colonel commanding the Canadian medical units in the Folkestone area closed his report to the Red Cross last year. And now the fourth Christmas of the war is here. Once more Canadian hospitals in England and France have thousands of patients, while thousands more are scattered in British hospitals and homes. "And what," you ask, "is the Red Cross going to do this Christmas?"

The Red Cross began to think about Christmas last August, and by the first day of October the stream of Christmas gifts had begun to cross the Atlantic. The Red Cross asked for 30,000 Christmas stockings, made of net and decorated with ribbons, containing a variety of gifts of all sorts—toilet and smoking requisites, books, games, candies, ties, handkerchiefs—any of the trifles which a sick lad might like to find at the head of his bed on a Christmas morning. The Red Cross asked for 30,000, but Canada sent nearer 50,000; so there will be a gift to spare, perhaps, for some of the orderlies, or even for a nursing sister or doctor. In October, too, the Red Cross provided \$15,000 for Christmas fare and entertainment in the Canadian hospitals, and for the scattered Canadians; and, in addition, shipped 10 tons of maple sugar, costing \$5,400; while the sister society, the Canadian War Contingent Association, sent 32 tons of maple sugar in half-pound boxes to the boys in the trenches, to make sure that none of them went giftless at Christmas-time.

Carrying a Bit of Home Overseas

That is one bit of work which the Red Cross does—it carries a bit of home and Canada into the bare hospital ward, and heartens up the boys who "don't care" about getting well, because they think nobody cares what happens to them. To them the Christmas stocking, or the "comfort bag," or the book, or the socks bring the message that they are closer—closer than ever to the hearts of those they love in the land beyond the sea.

One English Tommy, lying in a bed alongside a Canadian, said: "The Canadians get so many parcels from their Red Cross; it's like Christmas every day for them. I wish I was a Canadian."

But the Red Cross has less romantic work to do than to carry Christmas into the hospital wards. What is the Red Cross doing when the Canadians have "gone over the top" and captured Vimy Ridge or Paschendael?

The Voluntary Society of the Red Cross

The Army Medical Corps, which is the section of the army entrusted with the duty of caring for the wounded, has its long chain of medical units, from the advanced dressing station right on the firing line, back to the base hospital in France or across the channel in "Blighty." Connecting these units are the motor ambulances, the hospital trains, the barges and the hospital ships, all serving "under the Red Cross." Into this official military service of the Red Cross fits the work of the Voluntary Society of the Red Cross, hurrying up supplies to an over-taxed dressing-station, whose official stores are exhausted; carrying cigarettes, or cocoa, or other comforts not included in the official issue of stores; augmenting the fleet of official ambulances, and thereby saving some gallant boys whose life might have ebbed away on the battlefield, had

they been compelled to wait till a crowded ambulance came back to fetch them. Let us see how the Red Cross helps in the hospitals. Down at a base hospital in France there is trouble. It was built to take 1,000 men. Owing to the large number

plies from the stores of the Red Cross Society.

In the month of July, 1917, the convoy of 50 Canadian Red Cross ambulances stationed at Etaples in France, carried more than 27,000 patients; and the society has twice as many more ambulances serving in France and England. An ambulance now costs \$8,000. It is hard to think of any investment of \$3,000 which would yield greater returns to the investor.

The officer commanding a field ambulance at the battle of Sanctuary Wood, and who won a D.S.O. for his gallant services, tells how he had only room for 200 men, but 600 men streamed in by ambulance and lorry. What had he to give to the exhausted, nerve-racked men? Cocoa first; then, if possible, a hot shower and a good soap wash and a rub with a warm towel; then pyjamas and slippers. A meal, perhaps, of army rations, supplemented with Canadian fruit, biscuits, and more cocoa. Then a cigarette and a sleep in huts warmed by stoves and lighted by candles. And who provided the cocoa, and soap and towels; the pyjamas and slippers; the fruit, biscuits and cigarettes; the stoves and the candles? The Red Cross Society, performing its appointed task of supplementing the work of the army from the stores voluntarily provided by the people at home. At Boulogne, in France, the Red Cross keeps a kind of departmental store, full of all sorts of things which may tend to increase the comfort of the men or the efficiency of the staff. It contains not only the hospital supplies which would naturally be expected, but extra equipment, such as hardware, furniture, drugs, games, toilet and smoking necessities, stationery, books and groceries.

Where the Red Cross Money Goes

If anyone wants to know where some of the cash contributed to the Red Cross goes, they should read the stock sheets of the Boulogne stores, and consider not only the cost of purchasing the articles which cannot be made by hand, but also the cost of transporting and distributing them. The Canadian Red Cross has now 11 lorries to deliver its supplies in France, some costing as much as \$8,000 apiece. In July they used 809 gallons of petrol. Amongst the drugs upon the shelves of the stores might be seen vials of tetanus anti-toxin. The Red Cross sends over 1,000 vials a month, at a cost of \$0.70. The serum is prepared in the laboratory of the University of Toronto, a laboratory which was built and presented to the University by a member of the council of the Red Cross Society. The serum has saved hundreds of our men from the horrors of lock jaw, so easily contracted on the fields of Flanders, and is of so good a quality that the units of the British army and navy are now being supplied with it, and it is also supplied to all the Canadian medical units overseas. In the month of July, 1917, some 240,000 articles, great and small, were supplied to the Canadian Army Medical Corps hospitals in France alone.

Could you possibly send us a lorry load of rolls of plain gauze, absorbent cotton, or made-up sterilized dressings? We have hardly enough for 24 hours more, and our indents on ordnance (government stores) have not been filled. We are over our new capacity crisis and very urgently require these supplies. The message reached our representative at 8:15 at night, and the goods were all dispatched by 3:15 in the morning. What would have happened to the boys if the Red Cross had not had its commissioner, its supplies and its lorries at hand when needed?

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALES OF THE GREAT WAR
The first unit of trained nurses sent overseas by the Canadian Red Cross Society. Many of these nurses are now serving in the Imperial Army, and have been mentioned in dispatches.

blankets," who had not been able to get supplies before the train started. Then the Red Cross comes on the scene, and the officer commanding the hospital writes to the commissioner of the Red Cross: "The timely arrival of your three large lorry loads saved the situation for us, and also made us able to comfortably clothe every patient in the train before transferring them to England." In another hospital, the Recreation Hut, built by the Red Cross and equipped for the entertainment of the patients, served as an extra ward in time of stress, and was equipped with all its necessary bedding and sup-

The Farmers' Movement in Ontario

The Old Organizations---A Period of Stagnation---The New Movement---Its Rapid Growth

By H. B. Cowan

How soon will the farmers' movement in Canada be a real force in national affairs? Only so soon as the farmers of Ontario are thoroughly organized and standing shoulder to shoulder with their brother farmers of the west.

Ontario holds the key to the national situation, as far as the farmers' movement is concerned. In the three prairie provinces in 1911, when the last census was taken, there were 849,042 residents in the rural districts. These figures include both sexes and all ages and nationalities. In Ontario there were 1,194,785. The percentage of foreign born is smaller in Ontario than in the west. Thus the possibilities of the farmers' movement in Ontario are great indeed.

One thing is certain. As soon as the farmers of Ontario are thoroughly organized the movement will spread quickly to at least the English speaking sections of Quebec and to the maritime provinces. Already wide-awake farmers in Quebec and the east are watching the progress of the movement in Ontario and are ready to take off their coats and get to work to organize the farmers in their home districts as soon as they see that the time is opportune.

What then is the status of the movement in Ontario? It is pregnant with great possibilities. The financial interests, which have been routed by the farmers of the prairies are entrenched in Ontario. They have given up hope of reclaiming the west. But they have no intention of permitting the farmers' movement to spread in Ontario if they can help it. Since the last Dominion election, when the cry for Reciprocity gave them a bad scare, they have not hesitated to spend several hundred thousand dollars to retain their hold on the farmers of Ontario. Directly and indirectly they control several of the farm and many of the leading daily papers widely read by the farmers of Ontario. In this and in other ways they manage to make their influence felt.

Nevertheless the farmers' movement is spreading and spreading rapidly, so rapidly in fact that the work of education has not been able to keep pace with it. This is a handicap but under good management it need not prove a permanently serious one.

Dark Days

Four years ago there was practically no such thing as a farmers' movement in Ontario. In the last quarter of the last century the Patrons of Industry and the Dominion Grange had flourished in Ontario like a green bay tree. In 1896 the thousands of farmers in Ontario who were members of the Dominion Grange were largely instrumental in returning the Liberals to power at Ottawa. This was because they believed in the avowed policy of that party in favor of wider markets and freer trade. When, however, upon attaining power, the Liberal party proved on the whole unfaithful to its pledges and adopted the Conservative policy of protection, the protected interests were quite well satisfied and transferred their support largely to it. This left those farmers who believed in tariff reform without a party. The discussion of tariff and progressive issues soon died out in the daily press and in the country and the farmers' movement fell upon evil days. From that time on its decline was rapid. The farmers of the province had about lost faith in themselves and in their political leaders.

In 1911, when the advent of Reciprocity revived the hopes of the few remaining standbys of the farmers' movement in Ontario, the Dominion Grange was the only organization the farmers had and it could boast only about 1,000 members. It appeared to be on its last legs. Nevertheless the farmers of Ontario rallied nobly to the fight and supported the measure much better than is commonly supposed. For the most part it was the influence of the large

city and town vote which in most constituencies recorded the adverse total.

The New Movement

Following the 1911 campaign the rapid growth and success of the farmers' organizations and business companies in Western Canada revived new life and hope in thousands of rural homes in Ontario. For a while not much was said but many were thinking. The presence of prominent western farmers at the annual meetings of the Dominion Grange and at a few meetings of local clubs helped to extend the good work.

In December, 1913, things began to move more rapidly. That month a delegation of ten farmers from the west, including T. A. Crerar, R. C. Henders, Rodgerick McKenzie, J. S. Wood and G. F. Chipman, of Manitoba, J. A. Maharg, the late F. W. Green and C. E. Flatt, of Saskatchewan; Rice Sheppard and E. Carswell, of Alberta, together with some of our leading Ontario farmers, waited on the Dominion Government at Ottawa and asked for numerous reforms on behalf of the organized farmers. The following couple of days they attended the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto. The presence of the western men was electrical in its effect.

Following a banquet at which T. A. Crerar and G. F. Chipman were the main speakers, an

held both offices. All three of these men had been faithful to the farmers' cause in the dark years before 1911 and are recognized leaders in the movement today. To their able efforts at critical times the success of the farmers' movement in Ontario today is due as well as to the steadfast support of other leaders in the earlier years, such as W. L. Smith, of Orono; Jas. M'Ewing, of Drayton, and many besides.

A Rapid Growth

It was not until the fall of 1914 that the association and the company commenced active operations. Once a start was made progress was rapid. By March, 1915, 44 locals had been organized by the association with 2,000 members. In March, 1916, these had increased to 126 locals with 5,000 members. At the last annual meeting 200 locals with approximately 8,000 members in 48 counties of the province were reported. Today there are 325 locals in 45 counties with 10,000 members in good standing and a total membership of 12,000. Already, so we understand, our membership has passed that of the Manitoba association, and we are setting out to take, if possible, second place from the Alberta Association in point of provincial membership.

The growth of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company has been equally satisfactory. The first business was done in September, 1914, and amounted for the month to \$827. In October sales increased to \$6,250, in November to \$8,214, and in December to \$17,970. This rapid progress inspired courage and has been well maintained since. The sales for 1915 were approximately \$226,000; for 1916, \$410,385, and during the first five months of 1917, \$513,000.

A remarkable feature of the rapid growth in the business of the company is that it has been done on a very small paid-up capital. At present the paid-up capital is about \$5,000. At the last annual meeting of the company the shareholders decided to increase the authorized capital from \$10,000 to \$250,000.

The new charter has been secured and an active stock selling campaign is under way and is meeting with success. With increased capital the company will be able to extend its operations and improve its service, and thus benefit the whole movement.

Some Comparisons

Sometimes our farmer friends on the prairies seem to wonder if our Ontario farmers have not been slow in taking hold. Those who feel this way do not understand our Ontario conditions. The success of the farmers' movement in Western Canada centres largely around the fact that 90 per cent of the farmers of the west are interested in grain growing. This has created a unity of interest and has made possible the large memberships of the provincial organizations and the success of the United Grain Growers Ltd., and of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited. In Ontario, where the crops raised vary widely according to the districts, there is no possibility of establishing companies similar to those which have proved so successful in the west. Instead, so far we have had to confine our efforts along commercial lines largely to buying the supplies our members need and re-selling them on a very narrow margin of profit. Efforts are being made to develop business in the selling of livestock and in time something may be done to develop the co-operative sale of cheese and other farm products. So far, however, the difficulties in the way have been so great that not much progress has been made.

The character of the farming operations in Ontario varies widely according to districts. Some sections are devoted wholly to dairying, others to the raising of beef cattle, some to fruit growing and large areas to mixed farming. This tends to isolate large sections of country and does not permit of the identity of

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SOME OF THE LEADERS OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT IN ONTARIO

From left to right: W. C. Good, B.A., Paris, 1st President of the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. and now a Director, also 2nd Vice-President of the U.F.O.; Elmer Lick, Oshawa, 1st Vice-President, U.F.O.; J. J. Morrison, Sec.-Treas. of the association and the company since their organization; R. H. Halbert, Melancthon, for the last three years President of the U.F.O.; B. C. Tucker, Harold, President of the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd.

informal meeting was held to see if steps could not be taken to reorganize the farmers of Ontario along the lines that had proved so successful in the west. After a discussion which lasted until very late, Mr. T. A. Crerar and myself were appointed a committee to bring in a report to the convention. If I remember rightly our report was to the effect that efforts should be made to form an educational association and a business company for the farmers of Ontario and that these should be linked up with the farmers' organizations of western Canada in every way possible. At any rate a report to this effect was adopted at the convention the following day and Messrs. E. C. Drury, Barrie; J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Henry Glendinning, Manilla; Elmer Lick, Oshawa, and myself were appointed a committee to take steps to carry the proposal into effect.

Organization Completed

Ontario was more ripe for the new movement than many supposed. There were in the province some 300 local farmers' clubs that had been organized as separate units, largely by the government. Besides there were numerous co-operative poultry circles, seed and fruit growers' associations and other similar organizations, probably over 400 in all, representing many thousands of members, not counting the few remaining lodges of the Dominion Grange.

It was decided to call a convention of delegates from these various organizations. This was held in Toronto, March 19-20, 1914. About 225 delegates from all parts of Ontario attended. There was considerable suspicion of concealed political motives, but the gathering proved enthusiastic and successful. At it there was organized the United Farmers of Ontario, with E. C. Drury, of Barrie, as its first president, and the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Ltd., with W. C. Good, of Paris, as president. J. J. Morrison, of Arthur, was appointed secretary-treasurer of both organizations and still

Power for the People

Canada's Most Successful Public Ownership Project

Canada affords no other example of public ownership comparable to the hydro-electric power system of Ontario. It is unique on this continent, and it has been one of the most powerful factors in arousing the public thought of that staid, conservative province. It has brought into the limelight the question of whether the people shall control such great public utilities, developed from the natural resources of the country in the way of water powers, or whether they shall continue to remain latent or semi-developed, or in the hands of powerful corporations. The development of the Hydro has been the setting for some of the fiercest fights for the rights of the people that this country has ever seen. And in the centre of that fight one figure has always stood out dominant, strong, master of the situation, a man who has gained the respect and confidence of a vast multitude of Canadians everywhere. That man is Sir Adam Beck, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission, the most uncompromising opponent of vested interests in Eastern Canada, a man of tireless energy, and one of the first gentlemen of the Dominion.

And that fight is not over yet. It is well into a new round. Having used practically all the power it can secure under present conditions at Niagara Falls, and having extensively developed other large systems here and there throughout the province, the commission finds itself unable to answer the tremendous demands for electric power forthcoming from the towns, villages and rural municipalities in Western Ontario. Meantime private companies generating power at Niagara Falls, and with large contracts in United States, are exporting this electric fluid in thousands of horse-power, and putting the profits into their own pockets. It is to stop this exportation of power derived from a great natural resource belonging to the Canadian people, that the commission has asked for power to expropriate this electric current for use in Canada. The Federal government recently appointed Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, with wide powers to investigate this situation. Already he has ordered one company to deliver 13,000 H.P. to the Hydro-Electric system. What the future will reveal must be left to the future. What has been done is told briefly in the following paragraphs.

Beginnings of Hydro

The earliest agitation for public ownership in Ontario, which perhaps might be said to be responsible for the formation of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, was in 1900. In that year the Board of Trade of Toronto appointed a committee to investigate the problem of low-priced power, and the report was very favorable indeed to public ownership. In June, 1902, a meeting was held in Berlin, Ontario (now Kitchener), at which many municipalities were represented. A committee was appointed to look into the power question, and to report at a meeting to be held in Berlin on February 17, 1903. At this meeting about 90 municipal and manufacturers' representatives were present, and their report on the use of "white coal" was very encouraging. After various petitions and engineering investigations by the commissions, the Power Commission Act was passed by the Ontario government in 1907. This created the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, with wide powers to deal with the power problem. At this time there were several private electric companies in the province

distributing power, and the rate paid by the consumer was unduly high. Smaller towns, which were at a greater distance than others from the generating centre, were paying prohibitive prices for their power, or in many cases were not being supplied at all.

Surveys for the construction of the commission's transmission line were made in 1908, and in the same year by-laws were submitted to 13 towns and passed, authorizing these towns to enter into contracts with the commission for a supply of power. In March, 1908, the commission entered into a contract with the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls (now a part of the hydro system), for a supply of power, and also made contracts for the construction of transmission lines, stations and apparatus. The commission's estimates of the cost of building transmission lines, stations, etc., were much

rates charged were 50 per cent lower than the rates in effect before the inauguration of Hydro. Practically the same circumstances existed in other cities, and in every case the customers reaped the benefit. In 1912 the consumption of power had risen so rapidly that the commission was able to make a substantial reduction in rates. In October the same year the consumption reached a total of 28,000 H.P., and indications showed then that it would continue to rapidly increase.

The power handled by the Hydro Commission is developed under 10 separate and distinct systems, i.e., electricity is generated from 10 different water powers and distributed to the surrounding communities. The largest of these, of course, is the Niagara system. The others are: Severn system, on Severn river; Wasdell's system, on Severn river; Eugenia system, on Beaver river, near Owen Sound; Muskoka system; Northern system, near North Bay; St. Lawrence system, on St. Lawrence river; Ottawa system, on Ottawa river; Port Arthur system, at Port Arthur; Central Ontario system, between Toronto and Belleville.

The Growth of the Organization

The first contract for power on the Niagara system called for 100,000 H.P. Other large demands have been made at Niagara Falls, and the first company contracted with has passed under control of the commission. Work has now been started on a new development at Niagara, which will be the largest and most efficient of its kind. The following table gives an idea of the rapid growth of the Niagara system by showing the number of municipalities added each year and the increased amount of capital invested.

Year	Municipalities	Capital Invested
1911	12	
1912	9	\$4,158,820.24
1913	10	5,190,858.98
1914	18	5,960,856.60
1915	23	8,824,549.39
1916	12	9,522,995.92
1917	11	

The Niagara system supplies light and power to the large territory lying between Niagara Falls and Windsor. The extensiveness of that system can be judged best by examining the diagram on the continued page. It supplies light and power to 102 towns, villages and municipalities with a population of 971,809. The Severn system supplies towns and municipalities lying around the southeastern part of the Georgian Bay, from Collingwood to Pt. McNicoll and Orillia; the Wasdell's system those farther east to Beaverton; the St. Lawrence system those from Brockville to Winchester; the Eugenia system those in Grey and Dufferin counties from Owen Sound south; the Ottawa system, the city of Ottawa; the Port Arthur system the town of Port Arthur; the Muskoka system the towns of Gravenhurst and Huntsville; the Northern system a very large number of towns and

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Electric Power in the farm home has been put to many uses. The farm wife's labor has been greatly lightened by it

criticised by opponents of the public ownership of utilities and enemies of the hydro idea, but the lines were built at figures substantially below the estimated cost.

First Juice Turned On In 1910

The first "juice" was turned on the commission's system on May 18, 1910, and the occasion was celebrated by a gathering of municipal representatives and eminent engineers from all parts of the country. Interesting addresses were given relating to the history of the hydro-electric project from the time of its inception to its successful issue, after which the energy was officially turned on by Sir Adam Beck. A large portion of the hall in which this gathering was held was devoted to the exhibits of different makers of electrical supplies and appliances.

The system expanded rapidly. After the Hydro-electric system was inaugurated in Toronto, the



SIR ADAM BECK
Chairman Hydro-Electric Power Commission



A Threshing Machine and a Straw Cutter run by Hydro Power. Notice the Motor



Hydro Power in the Dairy turns the Separator, operates the Milking Machine, or heats water for washing utensils

Hearts and Hazards

Ben Meets an Enemy--Sad Days with a Happy Ending

By Edwin Baird

PART VI.

It was a lowering day in December, with a touch of snow in the air, that Ben had a concrete reminder of the past, which, as it proved, was to change the entire future course of his life. Ben, who was essentially a progressive farmer, subscribed for the best agricultural journals in order to keep abreast of the latest thought on his work, and on this particular day he was clipping and filing some items of value when his mother called him to the telephone.

Gustave Ortmann, who owned the adjoining farm, spoke to him on the wire:

"A slippery-looking customer just left my house, Ben, and he's headed your way. I thought I'd warn you against him. He's trying to sell stock in a so-called farmers' co-operative produce distributing company, and if he's not a shyster I miss my guess."

"Thanks," said Ben. "I'll keep an eye out for him."

Then he went to the front door and looked toward the road. A horse and buggy had already stopped before the gate and a pallid-faced, light-haired man alighted and came toward the house. When he was twenty feet away, Ben saw he was Henkel, and almost simultaneously Henkel recognized Ben.

He stopped on the walk, non-plussed for a moment, but he quickly recovered his wits:

"I suppose," he said with a sardonic smile, "there's no use talking business with you."

"I think not," said Ben and added curiously: "How does it come you're not in jail? I read—"

"Don't believe everything you read, my boy. It's very unwise. The small annoyances to which you allude was over in a week, and, as you see, I am now happy and prosperous."

"I see," said Ben, laying his hand on the door knob. "Well, you needn't waste your time any further here," and he opened the door. But Henkel's next words caused him to close it abruptly:

"I suppose you're still on friendly terms with Miss Sage of Peoria?"

Ben stepped to the edge of the porch and narrowed his eyes at the smaller man below.

"I think," he said quietly, "you'd better be moving."

"Oh, don't get huffy," laughed Henkel, turning to leave nevertheless. "I was only wondering if you had heard about her engagement. She's to be married next month." Then, whistling unconcernedly, he sauntered back to his buggy and drove away.

For a matter of three minutes Ben stood as Henkel had left him, staring stonily into the darkening day, and when at last he went inside he seemed to have aged three years. As a man in a trance he climbed heavily to his room and made shift to resume his clipping. But he soon abandoned the work and, dazed, sat listlessly gazing at nothing, scissors in one hand, a mangled farm journal in the other, and both forgotten. He realized now he had never quite given her up; that always, in the back of his head, there had lingered the hope that some day all might be explained, and that she, learning how she had wronged him, would afford him a chance of winning her. And now the last vestige of hope was gone. No use longing for her now. She belonged to another.

Mrs. Abbott, who had been feeding the chickens during Henkel's brief visit, came up-stairs to his room, but her approach, though audible, failed to arouse him from his stupor.

"Ben," she said, pausing on the threshold, "it's getting dark. Hadn't you better feed the stock?" And then he looked up and she saw his face, and her whole expression changed. "Why, Ben!" she exclaimed, going hurriedly toward him. "What's happened? You look as pale as a ghost!"

He rose woodenly, taking care to keep his face averted, and began putting his periodicals away.

"I was only thinking," he said in a voice that sounded unfamiliar to his ears.

"Thinking of what, Ben?"

"Something—unpleasant, Mother."

Her efforts to get a more specific answer proved unavailing, and perplexed and worried she followed him down-stairs, resolved to cook "something extra nice" for supper by way of cheering him up.

The snow, which had been threatening all day, had begun to fall in earnest when Ben emerged to the outer air, and this accentuated his depression. More than ever apathetic, he fed and watered the stock in a mechanical fashion, and it was not until he had

grasp the left stirrup. Laboriously he dragged himself to a sitting posture and reached for the saddle, and then, just as his hope of success seemed bright, the horse took fright at this strange procedure and, emitting a sharp whinny, galloped full-tilt toward home.

Ben crumpled to earth, his jaws locked, his face white to the lips from pain. The snow was growing heavier. The flying hoof beats died away to the east.

Ben's failure to respond to the first call for supper occasioned his mother no anxiety, since he was often tardy for meals when engrossed in the work outdoors; but when a second and third summons brought no reply she began to feel alarmed. She was still worrying about his strange mien a while ago, and this contributed to her apprehension.

Calling Nestor, dozing beside the kitchen stove, she threw a shawl over her head and hurried out to the stable, calling her son's name as she went. His absence caused her fright to mount space, and this fright became a panic when the mare, which he had ridden, galloped in riderless.

All manner of frightful fancies assailed her now, and she completely lost her head. Without returning to the house for Steve, the only hand who was retained on the farm during the winter months,

she ran wildly in the direction from which the horse had come, stumbling, almost falling, in the deepening snow, screaming Ben's name at the top of her voice, her mind harrowed with agonizing pictures. The dog raced on ahead of her, muzzle to the ground, plowing through the snow.

In her sudden terror she had forgotten to light a lantern, but she would not turn back now. She pushed distractedly on, following Nestor, trusting to him to choose the right way.

That this trust was well placed became manifest when, after what seemed an interminable space of time, the maple trees loomed ahead through the snow-swept night. With a deep-toned bark of delight the Newfoundland leaped in that direction, and a moment later there came an answering shout from Ben.

Mrs. Abbott pressed on, trying to call to him, but her voice had grown hoarse from continual screaming and was now little more than a whisper.

She found him on his hands and knees, he having essayed to crawl home. The pain caused by this exertion was anguish, but his first thought was for her.

"Mother, why didn't you send Steve? You shouldn't have come out in this blizzard. You might catch your death of cold."

She paid no heed to his words. Kneeling beside him in the snow she put her arm about him, and instantly a gasp escaped her:

"Ben, you're soaking wet! What on earth's happened? And your teeth are chattering too. It's a wonder you're not frozen. What—"

"Fell in the creek," he gritted between clenched teeth. "Climbed tree. Went asleep, I guess." Unable to continue without revealing the agony racked him, he pointed mutely to his ankle, now swollen to twice its normal size.

Choking back the sob in her throat she tore off her apron and used it for a bandage. Presently they tried to proceed, he with his hand on her shoulder. But their progress in this fashion was slow and doubtful, for if he so much as touched the ground with his right foot he received a jolt of pain that jarred his whole body, and he was forced to stop before they had gone far. He had the sickening fear that he was going to swoon.

"No use, Mother," he tried to smile as he slumped back into the snow, shaking his head. "You will have to get Steve."

"But, oh, Ben, I can't leave you here! I can't."

He started to speak, found he couldn't manage his voice, and handed her a pencil and a bit of paper. He then put his arm round Nestor, who had not left his side since the moment of discovery, and uttered a single word: "Quicker."

She nodded understandingly and wrote as best she could: "Ben hurt. Bring buggy, blankets."

The message was attached to the dog's collar by means of a strip torn from her skirt, and Ben spoke a sharp command:

"Home! Get Steve!"

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The message was attached to the dog's collar.

He had galloped as far as the creek, which was the county dividing line, and was charging across the bridge when the plaintive meow-w of a kitten arrested his flight. Turning, he rode slowly back, unable at first to determine whence came the sound. He noticed that a thin coating of ice had formed on the water, and wondered if the animal had wandered upon this. Then the cry was repeated, louder than before, and he discovered it came from the branch of a tree overhanging the creek.

"Treed by dogs," was his thought, and it was characteristic of him that even in this moment of mental turmoil and the need for haste he dismounted and went to the animal's rescue.

The tree was a young maple with low-hanging limbs, and he had no difficulty in reaching the kitten. Plucking it from the bark by its scruff he tucked it into his coat pocket and started to descend.

Perhaps the thought of the time he had lost made him overhasty and careless, or it may have been because he had fallen into another fit of abstraction, and was therefore half-oblivious to his position. In any event, a dead limb to which he trusted his weight snapped like a match, and in the next second Ben was in the icy water below.

The water was scarcely waist-deep, but a sharp pain, biting like fire, told him he had wrenched his ankle severely, perhaps broken it. In excruciating agony, several times submerged in water, he dragged himself to the bank, and there fell prone, breathing heavily.

After a bit he tried to rise, but could not, and sinking back to the ground, he propped himself on an elbow and lifted his voice in a call for help. It was a full half-mile, however, to the nearest house, and his hope of being heard was slim indeed. He stopped calling, and opened his knife and cut away his shoe and examined his injury. His ankle was broken.

He began calling to his horse, who had sought shelter from the storm near the trees on the opposite bank, and finally coaxed her near enough to

Bringing the College to the Farm

A Survey of what the various Extension Departments are doing for the Women of the Prairie

By Mary P. McCallum

"Such an interesting program as your club has mapped out for the year! Where do you ever get the splendid ideas?" asked Mrs. Stranger of the secretary of one of the most enterprising farm women's clubs in Alberta.

"Where do you suppose we would get them?" was the answer. "I thought you would have recognized at a glance that we were a club of exceptionally brilliant women. But seriously we have an inestimable help for farm women's clubs in this province in the person of Miss Montgomery, the librarian of the extension department of the University of Edmonton. When we run out of ideas for work and addresses and activities we write Miss Montgomery and she sends us quantities of new ideas and inspiration."

"But perhaps you have never heard of the work of the departments of extension. It is really an effort on the part of the departments of agriculture, of the agricultural colleges and the universities to take the colleges with their educational inspiration to the country to the folks who cannot leave to attend college." And in that sentence the energetic little secretary voiced the aims of the extension work of the prairie colleges and departments. "The extension work of an educational institution embraces all of its activities for the instruction of people who are not resident at the college," is the definition of extension work agreed upon by the National Association of Agricultural Colleges of the United States.

"You're another victim! I never get tired of telling about the work the university extension department is doing for the women's clubs of Alberta. And besides I hear that Manitoba is doing even more for the women of that province, and I want you to be so interested that you will use your extension department when you go back there," and the little secretary with a willing listener was launched into a discourse on her favorite theme.

"Yes, I know we have an extension department in Manitoba but it never occurred to me that it was for the use of common every-day folks, in their common every-day pursuits of life." This was a new idea for Mrs. Stranger, and while she carefully pigeon-holed it for future reference, she was all eagerness to hear the secretary's story.

"Now, you know, my husband and I have made our homes at different times in all three of the prairie provinces, and as I moved to a new home I was careful to keep in touch with the developments in the things of interest to me in my former home. In that way I have kept closely in touch with the extension work in all parts of the prairie.

"Every visitor to our community remarks on the up-to-date activities of our women's clubs, but it needs not a second glance to discover that it is not because of wealth that our club is a success. Look at the splendid library we have there. A number of the volumes are ours which we bought with money we raised at a lantern lecture last winter, but I shall tell you about the lecture again. The others, however, are not ours. They belong to the extension department of the University of Edmonton and the only thing we have to pay is the freight on the library both ways from Edmonton."

Travelling Libraries

"But how do you arrange to get the library and how did it occur to the university to begin the work of travelling libraries?"

"Of course the university soon discovered that living on the prairies, especially on farms, deprives one of many advantages that city dwellers enjoy.

Not the least of these was the absence of reading material. So they started the travelling library scheme. It was some time before the people knew about the libraries, but the extension department had exhibits at several ministerial conferences held recently in Alberta, and at the United Farmers' convention. The delegates who saw the libraries carried the good news back to the people at home, and as Miss Montgomery said recently, it wasn't long until the demand for libraries was larger than the supply of libraries.

"The department now has 127 libraries. Each library averages about 40 volumes. About two-thirds of each library is acknowledged good fiction and the other third comprises books on all manner of subjects. When our club decided that it wanted

briefs and general information on both sides of the question. They have these briefs prepared on many different subjects and are in the most available form for our use. Manitoba is undertaking a similar work and expects to get it well circulated this winter.

"The closest co-operation exists between the extension service in Manitoba and between the other branches of the college. The instruction given by the extension specialists is under the department within the college so that the theories and methods taught in the college are identical with what is taught by the extension department to those at home. All the departments have lecturers who are available in the province on the various subjects connected with agricultural pursuits, with home economics and community upbuilding. The department pays the expenses of the lecturer so that we may have a lecturer even in this remote district without any financial outlay to ourselves. You can little imagine how we appreciate this advantage until you live fifteen miles from the railway for several years as I have."

"Your story seems almost too good to be true. Think of what our community has missed by not knowing or bothering to inquire about our extension department." And one knew by the set of Mrs. Stranger's head that she was going to know all there was to know about that extension department before she was very much older.

Motion Picture Machines

"I nearly forgot to tell you about Alberta's newest venture. We can buy a moving picture machine through the extension department for very little money. The department has several sets of reels which we can rent and exchange just as if we were one of the finest moving picture theatres on a real circuit. The value of having a motion picture apparatus such as ours and of renting pictures through the extension service is that we may make our apparatus fulfill what we consider its real mission, that of education. Of course the reels are recreational as well as educational and that is as it should be, but we avoid the calamity of getting

films which we think best our community should not see. If we women could only get the service extended and get financially strong enough to take over all these motion picture houses in the little villages what a work for our community we should have achieved. I am very optimistic for the future of this new enterprise of the Alberta department.

"But you want to hear some more about Manitoba, don't you? I think Manitoba's great work, apart from the boys' and girls' club work, and I won't tell you about that because I only want to get you interested in the work for women at first, is their short courses. They have eight lecturers who lecture on things particularly concerning women. These are persons particularly employed by the department to do steady lecture and demonstration work. But in the busy winter seasons when the farm people have more time to attend this sort of thing they employ others.

"Their short courses last about a week. Supposing Oak Lake, a little town I know very well there, wanted a short course in dressmaking. The Home Economics society or some other women's organization, or representatives from all the organizations in the town should first try to ascertain how many would like to take the course, and immediately write in to Mr. Newton telling him they wanted a short course in dressmaking and ask him to arrange dates. Those promoting the course in the town

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Gladstone Girls, who in a week learned to Make their own Garments

a library all we had to do was to get the names of ten responsible persons in the community and send them to Miss Montgomery with a request for a library. We may keep the library for four months and return it and get another.

"In Saskatchewan they adopted the travelling library scheme with very great success for a while. But the extension department has decided there that it is better for a club to endeavor to own a library of its own. So for every dollar the club can raise for a library the government through the extension department will give another dollar. In this way splendid little libraries are being begun all over the province. The travelling libraries however are still available for those who require them.

"Not long ago I heard from Mr. Newton, the head of the extension department for Manitoba and he said that Manitoba is getting the travelling library scheme well under way also. Both Manitoba and Alberta have what they call package libraries in addition to the travelling libraries. To illustrate the use of this branch of extension work, not long ago one of our members as you will see by the program of meetings, was gazetted to give a paper on 'Mothers' Pensions.' She tried everywhere to get information on the subject but failed. I suggested that she write the extension department. The result was that she got several treatises on the subject in just the form she could well use. At another time we had a debate on the literary test for the immigrant. The extension department sent



Sewing and Domestic Sciences Class-rooms in the Manitoba Agricultural College, where Short Courses and others are held



There is only one circumstance that ever leads me to believe that I am growing old—am already an old man. Others doubtless would point to much other evidence—evidence enough for them, but for me entirely unconvincing. They would point, indeed, to those charming grandchildren with whom this story is somewhat concerned. Yet they, curiously enough, instead of reminding me of my years, seem only to renew my youth. No, my unfriendly chronologist is Winter—Winter, and no other. I suppose that my old blood is beginning to run a little thin; for whereas once (it seems but yesterday) I was a dauntless skater and so passionate a snowballer that I used on winter nights, as I said my prayers at my mother's knee, to add an extra private prayer of my own to the Lord God that the snow would last forever; now, on the contrary, I can hardly understand why—it seems so stupid of me!—as soon as November sets in, I begin to crowd as close as possible to the log fire, and with the first flurry of snow past the windows, ask my old servant, who, curiously, has grown to feel very much as I do about it, to pack my trunks. Together, like two old swallows, we go flying south, till at last we come to some islands where palm-trees forever wave in the sun-steeped air, wonderful blue crystal waters forever break in white surf along the coral sand and those little grandchildren at play in the orange orchard look up and say: "Why, here is dear old grandad again!" and almost before I have had time to get indoors, to be taken into the arms of more grown-up greeting, besiege me for a story.

Bless them! at that innocent moment my years fall away, and I am once more young again. Winter and rough weather and old bones forgotten. But these young people, who, owing to their birth in the tropics, have never seen snow, and can only imagine what it is like from their fairy-books, take an entirely different view of the matter. So it was that the three of us, sitting in the orange orchard the afternoon of last Christmas Eve, palms rustling overhead, golden butterflies and great bees flitting and grumbling among the orange-blossoms, and the sea beneath us like a huge amethyst, making a sleepy booming far off along the coral reefs, came to be thinking of gables hooded in snow, and coaches with glittering horns caught in the drifts, with the sun going down red as holly over the fields.

The three of us were: a little girl of ten, Pervenche, with her deep forest eyes, the color of which no man could tell, and her little nut-shaped face, half-hidden between the big, brown foliage, of her hair; a boy of eight, Asra, with his Northern blue eyes and obstinately curling gold hair; and myself; and they had both asked me for a ghost-story.

"A real ghost-story," said Pervenche, shaking her head solemnly, and looking out like a rapt young witch from the cave of her hair. "Yes! a real ghost story."

"Did you ever see a real ghost, grandad?" asked Asra.

It was on my tongue's end to say that old folk hardly ever see anything else, but of course I could not say that to those "young ears that had not heard the years." I could not, I told them instead, exactly promise them a ghost I had seen myself, but I could compromise by telling them of a ghost

in our own family—a ghost, too, to which indeed I had come very near.

This seemed to promise them sufficient excitement, so, to the accompaniment of their pure young wonder, I told them this story, there under the orange trees, that afternoon of a tropical Christmas Eve:

"Of course, dears," I began, "you know all about Chiddingsfold Manor, the old house in Surrey, where your father and I and all your uncles and aunts were born. I need hardly describe it to you, as you have studied it so often in photographs; but, really, photographs can give you but little idea of what a lovely and mysterious old place it is, with its three Elizabethan gables; its old gardens with flower beds cut into strange patterns, and its yew trees and box hedges carved into fantastic shapes, such as peacocks and unicorns; its sun-dial, that will not only tell you the time on the broad, sunny lawn, but also in Constanti-nople and Timbuctoo; then the old pond full of floating lilies and wise old carp—some, they say, almost as old as the house itself.

"Indoors, the great hall with its oak rafters, its huge fireplace and the antlers on the walls, and its minstrels' gallery running at one end; the great staircase, all panelled in black oak, and the corridors running mysteriously in every direction; the library, with its beautiful stained-glass windows, and such books, Pervenche—thousands and thousands of them! And then the picture gallery, filled with the faces of Chiddingsfolds, in every costume from the time of Henry V; one of a little girl just like you, Pervenche—you will see it some day, both of you—just we three together, eh? But I won't describe any more, for I know you are impatient to get to the ghost. Still, you must have a little more patience; for, unless you make a picture of the old house, with its strange old furniture, its great oak cabinets, its four-post beds, its big carved chests, you will not be able to imagine how it is quite natural that it should be haunted. For, you see, the Chiddingsfolds have lived in it for over six hundred years. That's a long time, isn't it? So many children, just like

laughed and played in its old rooms; so many young men have gone out from there with sword and spear and bright corselets on to fight for their king; and so many young mothers, pretty as your own, have waited for them, spinning among their maidens, till the sound of trumpets in the distance told them that God had brought them back home all safe again.

"And so many merry Christmas Eves have gone merrily in this great hall, with the logs roaring and the holly and the mistletoe hung about, and the young people dancing to the minstrels' playing up there in the gallery, while the old people sat by, looking on with smiles, and sometimes taking a turn in the dance themselves. Yes, almost as long as England has been England, there have been Chiddingsfolds at Chiddingsfold Manor, and in all those years they have always kept up Christmas in the good old way, in the great hall. Your old grandad has spent many a Christmas Eve there himself,

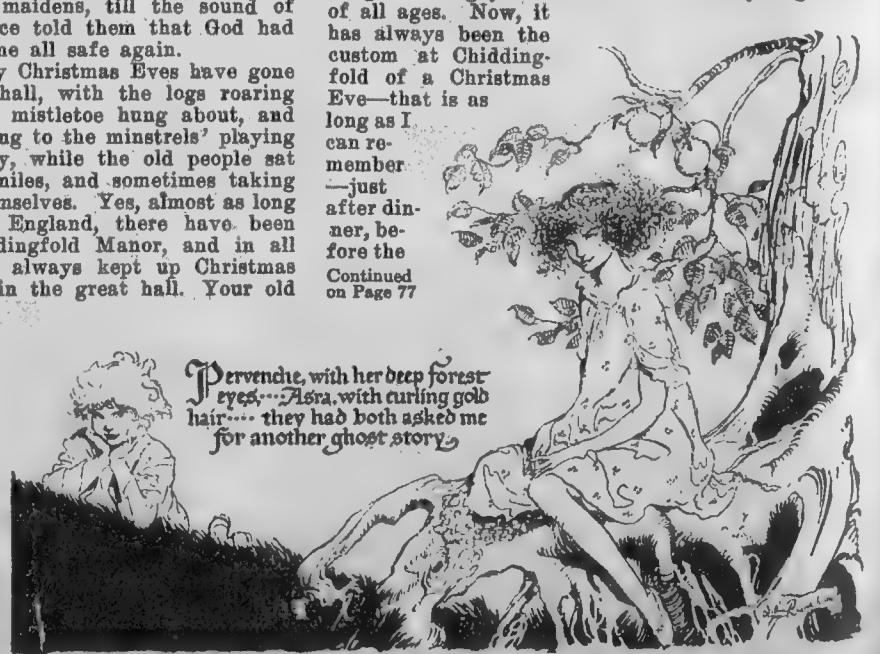
and can remember them before he was as old as Asra here. Oh, such games as we used to have!—some old games that are almost forgotten now, though your cousins keep them up still at Christmas time. And still the old hall is carpeted with rushes

woven into pretty patterns, just as they used to weave them in Elizabeth's day.

"Now I'll tell you about a Christmas Eve I spent there a few years ago, just a year or two before you were born, Pervenche. I wasn't quite such an old fellow then as I am now, but I hadn't lived in the old house for some years, not since your beautiful grandmother died, and your great-uncle Henry, an old bachelor lawyer, living in chambers in London, hadn't been there either. So the fancy took both of us that we should like to go and spend Christmas again at the old house that year. So down we went in the train, and an old family stage-coach met us at the station. The stage-coach itself is over a hundred years old—there are older ones still in the stable. It was always our fancy to use the old family coaches at Christmas, just for the fun of the thing, you know. They made it look still more Christmas, and there it stood at the station, with its four smoking bays, and not only the coachman and footman in their scarlet liveries, but a postilion astride the leader—all in the old style, as the Chiddingsfolds, had travelled for hundreds of years. It was a real old-fashioned Winter, too; bright, cold, with plenty of snow. Everything glittered and rang out in cheerful echoes, and Tom the footman's long bright horn made a wonderful cheery music as we dashed along the lanes at a fine gallant pace, I can tell you, in spite of the snow. And there at last was the dear old house, all tucked in among its snow trees, with gables and window-sills and garden beds, just as if they had been modelled out of snow. But all the cold whiteness only made the ruddy lights of the windows seem the brighter, and the big golden glare of the great door, with all the servants lined up with torches to meet us, seemed like the glowing entrance into the heart of all the merriment of all the Christmases that had ever been in the world. One could have believed that all the old dead-and-gone Chiddingsfolds that had ever made merry in the old house, like your grand-uncle Henry and I, came back to make merry there once more. Never was such a ruddiness of warm, welcoming light, such a blaze and crackle of logs, and such a houseful of happy, loving faces, young and old. It will be just like that, dear Pervenche and Asra, when you go there some Christmas; for your uncle Cuthbert still keeps it up in the same old laughing English way."

"Well, we were a merry party. The old house can never have been fuller of happy people than it was that Christmas Eve, and I can leave you to imagine how gay we were over dinner—young folks of all ages. Now, it has always been the custom at Chiddingsfold of a Christmas Eve—that is as long as I can remember—just after dinner, before the

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Chautauqua at Banff, Alta. Hundreds of tourists attended this Chautauqua and the artists enjoyed presenting their program to such a cosmopolitan audience.

Chautauqua--A School for Culture

The Achievements and Aims of a Movement Recently Introduced into Canada

Chautauqua is a more or less unfamiliar word to large numbers of Canadians, perhaps to the majority of us. Until recently about the only time we heard it was when it drifted northward over the border. Most of us have heard, for example, that William Jennings Bryan is a noted Chautauqua lecturer and that even when he was a member of Wilson's cabinet, affairs of state could not prevent him from breaking away occasionally, and spending a week or two on the Chautauqua circuit. Of course we have heard our American friends who have come over to settle with us, speak occasionally of the Chautauqua and noted the surprise of some of them that we knew so little about it. And it does seem rather remarkable that a movement which has had such a wonderful record of achievement in the United States has not spread earlier to Canada. Over there it has been in existence for over 40 years. From small but splendid beginnings it has grown until last summer there were 6,000 Chautauqua assemblies held, the artists and speakers including many of the best-known men and women in the country. At last, however, the movement has spread to Canada. During the summer months 40 Chautauquas were held in the West and a start was also made in Ontario. On the whole those in the West were successful and Chautauqua Festivals modelled along similar lines are now being held at many points.

A Little Chautauqua History

The Chautauqua takes its name from a small lake and village in New York State, not far from Buffalo. The town is known almost solely as being the permanent home of the Chautauqua Institution, a system of popular education founded in 1874 and of which Bishop John H. Vincent was one of the moving spirits and Lyman Abbott was connected with it. The Chautauqua Institution was begun as a Sunday School Normal Institute and though founded by Methodists it became in early years non-sectarian and has furnished a meeting-ground for members of all sects and denominations. The activities of the assembly were twofold; the conducting of a summer school for Sunday School teachers and the presentation of a series of correlative lectures and entertainments. The scope of the plan rapidly broadened and in 1879 a regular group of schools with graded courses of study were established. The previous year the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, providing a continuous home-reading system was founded. It is claimed that with this circle the correspondence school idea originated. The course covered four years home-reading and attendance at the Chautauqua summer assemblies. At the end of the course a list of questions on the matter covered in the reading course had to be answered and a diploma was granted. One of the main features of the institution has always been the summer assemblies. These are given in large tents and comprise lectures, vocal and instrumental music, elocution and general entertainment. The

By R. D. Colquette

season lasts during June, July and August. The parent Chautauqua Institution provides cottages and tents for residents during attendance at the lecture courses, each of which last from two to four weeks.

But the Chautauqua is now more than an institution. It is a movement. All over the United States and in other parts of the world, Chautauquas have been organized. The first Chautauqua relied on the generosity of public-spirited men to meet deficits. The extent to which such assistance is still lent cannot be accurately ascertained. As it stands now, however, the Chautauqua has been largely commercialized as far as business management goes. The growth of the movement seems to have been

indicates the high plane of entertainment and educational service for which the Chautauqua stands.

The Invasion of Canada

Last summer the Chautauqua was introduced into Canada for the first time. One organization operated in Ontario with headquarters in London. The territory of the other was in Western Canada, with headquarters at Calgary. This is known as the Ellison-White Dominion Chautauquas, and is under the management of J. M. Erickson. It is a branch or offshoot of a Chautauqua operating in the Western States. Chautauquas were held at 40 different places throughout the West during the summer, five of these being in British Columbia, four in Manitoba and the rest in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The results on the whole were satisfactory. It is the experience in the United

States that building up a Chautauqua in new territory is a slow process and it is expected to take a few years before the highest standard of artistic and financial success is reached. As to the quality of the program that was presented, although there has been criticism of some parts of it, there is unstinted and almost universal praise of other parts. The fact that nearly all the towns in which Chautauquas were held have made arrangements for having it appear again next year is evidence of the general satisfaction that was given.

In the organization of a Chautauqua local co-operation is secured. Last winter many of the towns and villages in the West were visited by organizers and local committees formed. One of the conditions of obtaining the Chautauqua was to guarantee \$250 from the sale of tickets. Leading citizens were induced to assist in the sale of tickets and in securing suitable grounds for pitching the tent in which the program was to be given, besides co-operating in other ways. In most of the smaller places a three-day Chautauqua was arranged for. In the larger centres such as Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary, a six-day program was provided for. The small town of Cayley, Alta., also had a six-day Chautauqua, the program being identical with that presented in Calgary.

Shortly before the date set for the holding of the Chautauqua a superintendent supplied by the Chautauqua appeared on the scene. The duties of the superintendent were to look after local advertising, to assist in the popularizing of the Chautauqua and in the sale of tickets, to drill the children for their part, and to see that everything was in readiness when the artists arrived. For this work it is the custom of Chautauquas to engage the services of a girl graduate of a university. An endeavor was made to secure Canadian graduates, but it was found impossible to find any with experience in the work. Next an effort was made to enlist the services of returned soldiers, but it failed, with but one exception, for the same

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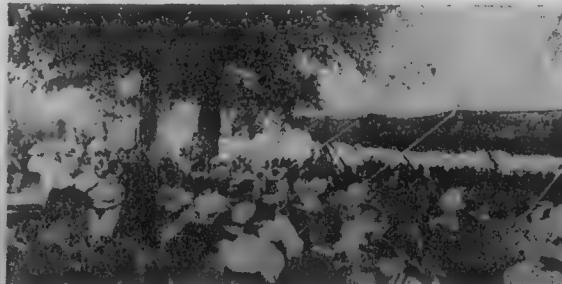


The Chautauqua at Conquest, Sask., one of the Biggest in Canada. As many as 346 automobiles were lined up around the Chautauqua tent in the evening. The last night there were over 1,500 people in attendance. This picture shows kiddies that participated in the Junior Chautauqua work. Each Chautauqua has a Children's Department. This department is supervised by a specially-trained Chautauqua worker. Folk dances, stories and many games are taught. Chautauqua is a great week for the children.

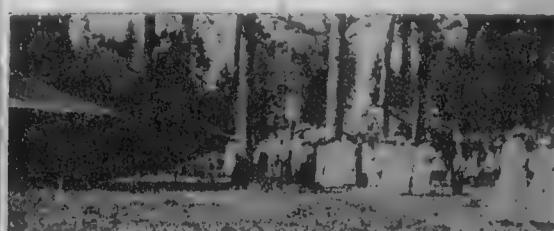
away from the systematic courses of reading and study, these being now taken care of by correspondence schools and correspondence courses put on by universities. But the old idea of having the programs permeated with the idea of educating the public on questions of science, art, literature, music, history, sociology and government still prevails. The programs also include items of a humorous or entertaining nature to widen their appeal. Education, however, with an atmosphere not devoid of religious sentiment still characterizes well conducted Chautauquas and the lecturers who have devoted or are still devoting, considerable attention to Chautauqua work include many of the most prominent men and women. In the United States, people like Bryan, Taft, Marshall, Champ Clark, Ida M. Tarbell, senators, congressmen, the governors of many states, college professors, and devotees of every department of art are devoting much time to this work. All this



Chautauqua at Wetaskiwin, one of the largest in Alberta.



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Your Provincial Government

has deemed it necessary, in the public interest, to pass an act governing the practice of Optometry, or sight-testing in Saskatchewan.

The said act provides that only those who have passed the examinations provided by the Council of Optometry shall practice optometry or sight-testing in the province of Saskatchewan.

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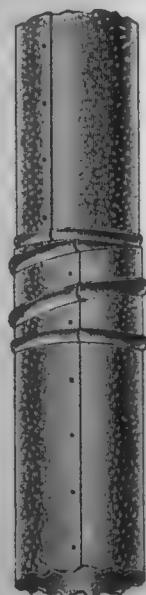
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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SWIFT CURRENT CONVENTION

The annual convention of District No. 14 took place at Swift Current, the opening meeting being held on Tuesday morning, November 13. Frank Burton, district director, presided, and there was present about 60 registered delegates and 40 visitors. Addresses were delivered by J. A. Maharg, J. B. Musselman, H. H. McKinney and Mr. Burton. The addresses were listened to with much interest and aroused considerable enthusiasm. Mr. Maharg strongly urged the members of the association to support the Victory Loan, and also explained the reasons for his withdrawal from his nomination for the Moose Jaw federal constituency. Mrs. Haight of Keeler, vice-president of the Women's Section, also addressed the meeting, giving a good account of the women grain growers' work in the province.

The following resolutions were brought before the meeting, many of them being very warmly discussed, and were ultimately adopted:

Whereas, it is the custom of the telephone department to debar subscribers to the rural telephones who have their own central in the country, the use of the telephone directory, by not having their names and numbers inserted therein, thereby causing them and subscribers in towns and cities great inconvenience, as such town and city subscribers are unable to call them up; therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the S.G.A., District No. 14, ask the government that the same right and privilege regarding the telephone directory be extended to all subscribers.

Resolved that the government of Saskatchewan be asked to grant to duly qualified chiropractors full right to practice their profession.

Resolved that this convention fully supports the action of the central board and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in opposing the proposed increase of railway freight rates by 15 per cent.

That whilst we extend sympathy to our women helpmates in the affront and discrimination made in limiting the franchise lately extended, in the face of valuable national services rendered by them, we hereby pledge our confidence in their capability to decide on any eventful crisis such as we are now passing through.

Whereas, after much expenditure of time, money and energy in attempting to establish a new union hospital in Swift Current, by the various interested municipalities, to provide the hospital accommodation so urgently needed for the use of our rural population; and whereas, upon representation to the local government board the matter was vetoed, upon the advice of the provincial medical officer; be it therefore resolved that this convention recommends that steps be taken by the provincial government through the medical officer, Dr. Seymour, to have the hospital arrears surveyed at once throughout the whole province.

Owing to the dire political situation, as at present, and for some time past, which has not changed our opinion of the great necessity of a strong non-partisan organization to counteract the party politicians' methods, who have disfranchised many British citizens under the guise of patriotism; be it resolved that we are in sympathy with any non-partisan organization for the uplifting of our political life.

Be it resolved that we take steps to bring about the appointing of all vacant positions under government civil service only to returned soldiers capable of holding these positions.

Whereas, in our immediate district, T-13-R-26, W. 3rd, considerable good farming land is held under government lease, being thereby exempt from school taxes, etc.; be it resolved that in the interest of the welfare of this community as well as the nation, we ask

our government to withdraw this land from lease and opened for settlement. This resolution was introduced by the Sagatun local.

Resolved that, while this the annual convention of District No. 14 of the S.G.A. highly commends the formation of a Union government in Canada, we resent keenly the methods adopted by the leaders of the old time political parties for the carrying on of the election of a parliament to support the Union government. We maintain that Union parliamentary representations should be selected without regard to their former partisan political allegiance, as the present method is undemocratic and intended to defeat popular public opinion.

That we, the grain growers of District No. 14 of the S.G.A., in convention assembled affirm our intention of bending every effort towards winning the present world war for democracy, and stand for universal conscription, that is, natural resources, industries, manhood and womanhood, and that we are opposed to the principle of conscription of men alone (without a referendum to the people). There are two kinds of democracy—political and industrial. Political democracy has but one purpose, the establishment by legislation and the protection of industrial democracy, which means the free exercise of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; full and equal opportunity to labor, and to possess and enjoy the fruits of that labor to the full, equal rights to all, special privileges to none, both politically and industrially.

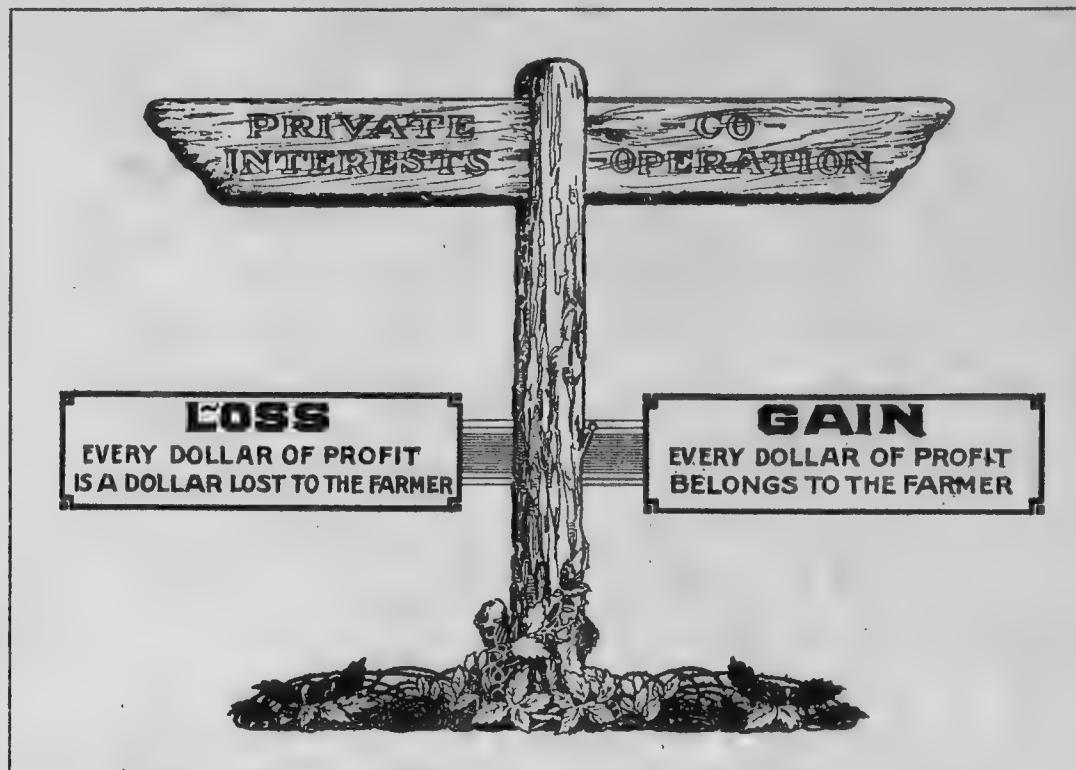
True to the ideals of our fathers, of upholding and defending human rights and human liberties, we do hereby reaffirm our unalterable loyalty and allegiance to our government in this world-struggle and in their every need.

The profiteers close to the government have hampered the administration in its purpose of using the most effective methods to wage this war to a speedy and successful conclusion. They have sought to thwart every attempt to control industry for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the protection of the interests of the Canadian people. They now attempt to raise the cry of traitor and treason where any man dares to criticise them.

Whereas the government, through its price-fixing commission, has set the price on the farmers' wheat; now, therefore, be it resolved that in the face of national necessity, and particularly in contemplation of the sufferings of the poor in our cities, who must have bread at a price within their reach, we cheerfully acquiesce in this action, but we respectfully urge and will continue to insist, that prices on other products necessary for the people's use and for carrying on the war, be brought under control, and that the government take drastic action in restricting the profits of those who are making extortionate gains out of the necessities of the people in time of war.

Whereas, unless new and extraordinary means for providing current revenue are found and applied, means which will go far beyond the wholly inadequate war taxation provisions planned by the government, the crushing burden of debt will endanger the very foundation of our government, and if it has not already done so, will imperil the credit of the country, besides condemning the toilers to years of heartbreaking struggle and misery to meet the obligations held by a creditor class, thus sowing the seeds of discontent and national unrest.

And whereas, there exists a fund from which all, or nearly all, of the war expenses can be paid and liquidated while the war is in progress, this fund being the huge surplus created by war profits wrung by extortionate prices from the toil and suffering of the Canadian people, and coined from the blood and agony of the crucified millions of



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Buy the Gophers a Christmas Present
KILL-EM-QUICK—Plenty of i
Do your Christmas buying early

Europe, who are nobly sacrificing their lives in the war, in order to protect human liberties.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that Canada take the profits of war and the surplus of production, especially as it appears in the form of swollen dividends and incomes, to pay the expenses of war.

And be it further resolved that, as a means of raising war revenue, we earnestly urge the conscription of such wealth as it may be found possible to conscript without hampering the operations of industry necessary to the support of the civilian population, as well as the maintenance of the Canadian forces in the highest state of efficiency, and as regular war revenue sources, we urge the levying of a tax upon the value of all unused or inadequately used land, whether in urban or rural districts; and heavily graduated income taxes levied upon all incomes in excess of \$2,000 per year.

And further, be it resolved, that the government furnish life insurance for all soldiers at a low premium, and that pensions to soldiers of all ranks and their dependents be equalized.

Whereas, much land is held under grazing lease in Saskatchewan, and whereas, the assessment values of such lands are not based on the actual cash value of same; and whereas, a number of such grazing leases are located within the limits of rural school districts, and on account of such land law assessment value causing residents of such school districts to pay unreasonably high taxes; therefore be it resolved that we, the grain growers of District No. 14 here assembled, ask the legislature of Saskatchewan to have leased land assessed according to the actual cash value of same.

Resolved that we ask our government to pass necessary legislation to curtail the use of tobacco; also that they use the present supply of liquor for the manufacture of munitions, and prohibit any further manufacture except for munition purposes.

On behalf of the National Council I beg to acknowledge receipt of \$26.75, handed in by Mr. Smith, towards our military work, and can only repeat what I have already stated in other ways, that your splendid co-operation is greatly appreciated. We feel sure that the letters from the boys express more loudly than we can the thanks in their hearts for what is being done through our organization.

T. D. PATTON,
Area Supervisor.

I beg to acknowledge your two letters of the 13th inst., together with your cheques for \$4,752.57 and \$77.40, being respectively donations to the general fund of the society. I am enclosing two official receipts for these amounts, and desire to convey to you some indication of the hearty appreciation which is felt by the provincial executive for the co-operation of so many of the locals of your association in the work which the Red Cross is endeavoring to do among our sick, wounded and captive men. If it is possible for you in any way to convey to your branches the thanks of this society, expressed on behalf of the men for whom we are working, I would ask you to be so good as to do so.

The donation for the French Red Cross will be applied to that special fund and forwarded in the near future.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS
SOCIETY,
Saskatchewan Branch.

APPRECIATE Y.M.C.A.

The following letter has been received from William Lyon, secretary of the Eagle Bank local, and is thoroughly deserving of publication as showing what can be done by one little local when the members put their backs into the work. The writer says:

"I am writing to tell you of the success we had in raising a little money for the military department of the Y.M.C.A. We held a pie social and dance in the Eagle Bank school house Number 2, which was one of the useful gatherings of the kind this district or vicinity, association which is doing

so much for the soldiers, both at home and at the front, which no doubt was the cause of the very generous support given by everybody, both of this district and the adjoining district of Dreyer and town of Asquith. Much thanks is due to Mr. R. J. Wells, of Kinley, for his kindness in driving out to assist, in spite of the very bad conditions of the roads, and the very able manner in which he auctioned off the pies, which brought in the sum of \$85.85; after which the three districts of Asquith, Dreyer and Eagle Bank engaged in a very interesting and exciting voting contest for a cake, to be given to a lady from either of these districts polling the most votes, Asquith being the successful one. I may add that it was only by limiting the voting to 10 minutes that voting stopped when it did, as the money and votes were still pouring in faster than treasurer and recorder of votes could handle them. This cake brought in the handsome sum of \$138.65, which, with the proceeds from pies and donations of other \$6.00 from parties unable to be present, made a total of \$230.50, which I am sending to the treasurer of military department of the Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg. The committee take much pleasure in thanking all those who helped to make such a success of our efforts to help this cause. We would be pleased if you would publish this. It may encourage some other small country local to try, as we are only a small branch with 16 members."

SPECIAL STUDY PROGRAM

Week beginning December 2, 1917.—Organizing season's work; election of officers and appointment of committees. (Be sure you have live officers and an active program committee and membership committee. (1) Our plans for the winter; (2) Report of district convention, if held; (3) What the association is doing for us; (4) What should we do for the association?

Week beginning December 16, 1917.—The farm labor problem: (1) Should all farmers and farm laborers be exempt from military service? (2) Should we have a labor controller with power to fix wages and organize the population for national service? (3) What more can we do? (4) What may we expect from our returned soldiers?

TRAINING ORGANIZERS

The following resolution was passed by the special study committee at its meeting on November 22, on the motion of Geo. W. Atkinson, seconded by Mrs. McNaughton:

To the executive of the Saskatchewan G.G.A.—

Your special study committee is strongly of the opinion that the time has come for a special training course for the sub-organizers and workers in our movement. Our opinion is that two of these courses should be offered each winter, one in Regina and one in Saskatoon; or rather that the same or a similar course should be organized at these two points, for the better accommodation of the people.

We would recommend that this course should consist of lectures and round table discussions, to be conducted for a period of six days at each place. We suggest that each district be invited to send a certain number of picked men and women for this training. Any member of our association should be allowed to take the course, if he will bear his own expenses for car fare and board, and any one or more locals may send as many delegates as they wish, provided they pay the expenses of such delegates. But we think the central office should pay the actual car fare and board of district sub-organizers, officers and district directors of the women's section.

We think a campaign should be undertaken to raise a fund by voluntary subscription, from which the extra expenses of this training course will be met; but in the meantime the project should be authorized by the executive, and arrangements entered upon to get this course instituted right after our next provincial convention.

S. W. YATES,
Sec'y Special Study Committee.

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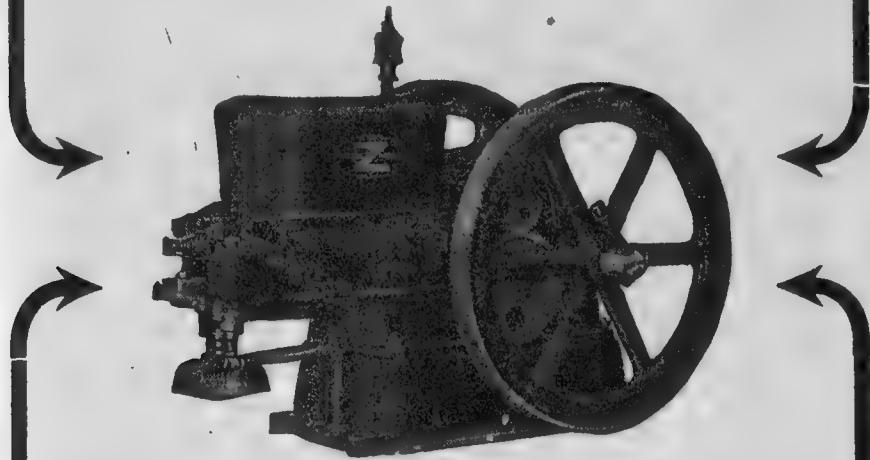
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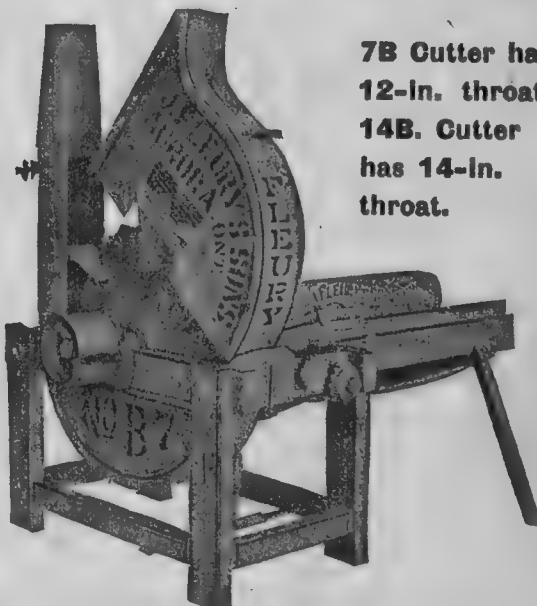
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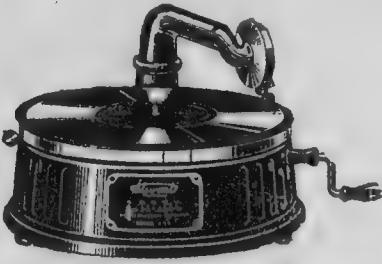
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Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SETTING IMPLEMENT PRICES

The following communication has been received from Red Rose Local No. 523:

"After having lain dormant since last Spring the Red Rose Local renewed activities on Tuesday, November 6, at a meeting in the Red Rose School. This marks the opening of the winter season and fortnightly meetings will be held henceforward.

This occasion was duly honored by the presence of J. Higginbottom of Lonebutte Local, who rendered a forty-five minute address on "Why I belong to the U.F.A." Mr. Higginbottom is both eloquent and humorous, and the only regret his audience had was because he quit so soon. His speech would convince the most skeptical that the one place for every farmer to do his bit is in the ranks of the U.F.A. An earnest invitation to revisit the local, and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Higginbottom at the close of his speech.

The most important subject discussed at the meeting was that of fixing prices on other things beside the products of the farm. It is very apparent that the farmers are in earnest on this vital question, and nothing but prompt and equitable action is going to be countenanced. No lop-sided arguments by Canadian Finance or any other paper are going to avail. What we ask is not only a class right but a national necessity. To hamper production is to play into the hands of the Kaiser. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

In consideration of the fact that the price of wheat has been set at a figure which means a sacrifice to the producer, and whereas, the price of binder twine, farm machinery, implements, lubricating oils, etc., are steadily advancing, and whereas the government is taking no steps to control prices on same, and whereas, the price on these commodities if not curtailed will shortly be out of reach of the farmer, and whereas, this state of affairs will surely tend to cut down production, and whereas, the maximum of production of cereals is a national necessity;

Therefore, be it resolved: That while we are willing to accept the present price for wheat, we urgently demand that the government immediately set a price on each and every commodity necessary to its production, at the same sacrifice as the farmer is bearing; and be it further resolved, that if the government does not take immediate action in this, that we adopt drastic measures to force the issue.

The local is sending five delegates to the annual convention to support this resolution, and it is expected that every local represented there will voice a similar resolution."

R. O. GERMAN,
Red Rose Local No. 523, Secretary.

EARLIE RAISES \$261

H. M. Pike, secretary of Earlie Local No. 607, writes that the ladies of that local are doing splendid work for the Red Cross. On October 31 they held a sale of work in Earlie Hall, with a dance in the evening, which was a success, the hall being crowded. A quilt was raffled, and numerous things auctioned off. All told, the proceeds amounted to \$180. Another quilt, which was not ready then, was raffled at the next dance, which was held on November 9, the proceeds of which amounted to \$66, the winner putting it up for auction, which realized \$15 more. Altogether the Earlie Red Cross Society realized \$261 for the fund.

APPRECIATE THEIR HALL

The secretary of Bear Lake No. 148, H. L. Dundas, reports that although their last meeting was sparsely attended, considerable business was accomplished. The erection of a building for the shelter of horses was resolved upon, there being no shelter for them at present. A committee of two was appointed to investigate some losses from prairie fires, and to report at the next meeting. The value of their hall is being recognized, as meetings for various purposes are now taking

Buy Your LUMBER
Direct—save hundreds of Dollars
Free House & Barn Plans
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Nor-west Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co. Ltd. Vancouver B.C.

Muskrats, Wolf skins, Red Fox, Mink, Weasel, Skunk

Are all in good demand. Ship them to us. Manitoba Game Laws prohibit trapping muskrats prior to March 1st, 1918, south of latitude 51.

Hide Market Good SHIP ALL YOU CAN

North West Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.
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HIDES FURS WOOL

If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to

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Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

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HIDES, WOOL SENECA ROOT

Ship all yours to us. You can depend on honest grading, top prices and prompt payment.

B. Levinson & Co.
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McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA
WHITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US

WE BUY HIDES

We pay highest market prices for green and dry beef hides, calfskins, sheepskins, wool, horsehides, horsehair. Write us for price list and shipping tags.

J. E. LOVE 403-4th St. E. CALGARY

RAW FURS WANTED AT ONCE
Especially Foxes at highest market prices. SHIP QUICK! Free Trapper's Guide to shippers. Get my price list and tags.

GEORGE I. FOX, Fur Merchant
Cor. 25th St. and 7th Ave., New York

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

GOOD WILL TO MEN

The genuine Christmas message must ever be the message of goodwill, and must issue from a spirit which constantly wills the good. The Grain Growers' movement, I believe, seeks to cultivate and to exercise that spirit. It seeks no special advantage for a class. Its object is that life may be enriched with those things that truly and permanently satisfy. And in order that such conditions may obtain for all the populace—town and country—it concerns itself with practical services for community good. It labors that brotherhood and sympathy and co-operation may displace selfishness and indifference and rivalry; that the populace may reach the higher levels on which men live, not for their own aggrandizement, but for the common good.

If the Christmas message of the movement could be crystallized into a paragraph, I believe it would urge above all else the cultivation of individual powers, in order that they may be most effective for community service. Live for the goodwill you cherish toward your fellow men. Make the most of yourself in order that the community may make the most of you. Follow the Great Leader in refusing to live as one to be ministered unto, in choosing and insisting that your life shall minister to others. And so there will come to you life's divinest enrichment, life's fullest enfranchisement, life's only final satisfaction, in that it has been devoted to the good of your fellowmen, in that you have been in the best sense one of the "men of good will."

W. R. WOOD.

TAXATION AND FREE TRADE

In presenting these subjects for study, we draw attention to two pioneers in the reform propaganda whose work should be known to all and whose books should form part of the working plant of every branch association:

Patrick Edward Dove

Patrick Edward Dove was a Scotchman, the son of a naval lieutenant, born near Edinburgh in 1815. His immediate ancestors for several generations had been rich. In preaching social revolution he owed nothing to heredity and environment. He was educated in Scotland and in France, and was expelled in disgrace from a French academy for plotting organized rebellion against the tutors. Later, he travelled in Spain, and about 1840 became heir to the estate on which he lived for eight years, when he suddenly found himself ruined financially by an imprudent investment. A few months later he married, his wife being as poor as himself, and for a time lived on the continent. Here his book was issued. It was entitled "The Theory of Human Progression," and was issued anonymously in 1850.

Human Progression

By the old fashioned word "progression," Dove means simply what we mean by "progress," and it is significant that Dove and Henry George should both have this idea prominent in the titles of their respective books. Dove's book is a remarkable production, showing a breadth of mental grasp and an independence of thought that we would scarcely expect to find in any one of his period. He lays the foundations of the theory of property, which was afterwards elaborated by Henry George and the later advocates of taxation of land values. The following quotations will indicate something of his style of thinking:

"But while we maintain that the continual progress of mankind is towards equality in the eye of the law, and that as men were once at the utmost extreme of inequality, and have been gradually and surely decreasing that inequality; and consequently that we have the evidence of past history to give us the line of progress, and the evidence of reason that, if that line continue, it must terminate in the total abolition of privilege and the establishment of absolute equality; we have also the dogma of political science, which proves equality to be right, and evidence from the other sciences to prove that what is right ultimately comes to be adopted in practice."

"If then we admit that every genera-

tion of men has the same free right to make its own arrangements, and to carry into effect the principles it knows or believes to be true, quite independently of the arrangements that have been made by any anterior generations, we must also of necessity admit that the earth, and all it contains, belongs, for the time being, to every existing generation, and that the disposition of the earth (as the great storehouse from which man must derive his support and sustenance) is not to be determined by the laws, customs, arrangements, king's gifts, or prescriptive rights of any past generation of men, but by the judgment and reason of the existing generation."

"If, then, successive generations of men cannot have their fractional share of the actual soil (including mines, etc.), how can the division of the advantages of the natural earth be effected?

"By the division of its annual value or rent; that is, by making the rent of the soil the common property of the nation. That is (as the taxation is the common property of the state), by taking the whole of the taxes out of the rents of the soil, and thereby abolishing all other kinds of taxation whatever. And thus all industry would be absolutely emancipated from every burden, and every man would reap such natural reward as his skill, industry or enterprise rendered legitimately his, according to the natural law of free competition."

Henry George

The great American political economist and author of *Progress and Poverty* was born in Philadelphia in 1839. In 1858 he made his way to California as a sailor, where he entered journalistic work. In 1871 he published *Our Land and Land Policy*, and in 1879 his complete work *Progress and Poverty*. In 1880-1 he visited England, and on his return settled in New York, where he devoted his time and powers to the propagation of the single tax movement. He died in 1897.

Principles of Taxation

"The best tax must—(1) bear as lightly as possible upon production, so at least to check the increase of the general fund from which taxes must be paid and the community maintained; (2) be easily and cheaply collected, and fall as directly as may be upon the ultimate payers, so as to take from the people as little as possible in addition to what it yields the government; (3) be certain, so as to give the least opportunity for tyranny or corruption on the part of officials and the least temptation to law-breaking and evasion on the part of the taxpayers; and (4) bear equally, so as to give no citizen an advantage or put any at a disadvantage as compared with others. To these conditions the tax upon land values conforms, and it is the only important mode of taxation that does."

"While at first blush it may seem to the farmer that to abolish all taxes upon other things than the value of land would be to exempt the richer inhabitants of cities from taxation, and unduly to tax him, discussion and reflection will certainly show him that the reverse is the case. Personal property is not, never has been, and never can be, fairly taxed. The rich man always escapes more easily than the man who has but little; the city more easily than the country. Taxes which add to prices bear upon the inhabitants of sparsely settled districts, with as much weight, and in many cases with much more weight, than upon the inhabitants of great cities. Taxes upon improvements manifestly fall more heavily upon the working farmer, a great part of the values of whose farm consists of the value of improvements, than upon the owners of valuable unimproved land, or upon whose land, as that of cities, bears a higher relation in value to the improvements.

"The truth is that the working farmer would be an immense gainer by the change. Where he would have to pay more taxes on the value of his land, he would be released from the taxes now levied on his stock and improvements, and from all the indirect taxes that now weigh so heavily upon him. And as to the effect of taxing unimproved land as

Speed Up Your Laying Hens

Eggs are selling at way-up prices. This is your egg harvest time. Put your hens in laying trim by feeding

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CEA

Feed your hens and pullets Pan-a-ce-a to help them turn the greatest possible amount of their feed into eggs. Feed Pan-a-ce-a to liven up the dormant egg organs and make them active. Feed Pan-a-ce-a to all your poultry to improve the appetite and digestion, to enrich the blood, to make them healthy.

There is a dealer in your town that will supply you with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. If it does not make your hens lay, he will refund your money. Packages, 35c, 85c and \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

PEERLESS PERFECTION

A RUNAWAY HORSE

can't break a Peerless Fence. No fiery bull can make a dent in it, hogs can't push through the spaces.

It holds them all securely. Ask your nearest dealer to show you the Peerless farm fencing. See the heavy, crimped horizontal wires that allow for all expansion or contraction in extremes of temperature. See the famous Peerless lock that holds the intersections in a firm, non-slipable grip. See the Peerless farm gates. Your dealer guarantees the Peerless to give satisfaction and we stand back of him unconditionally.

Letters Like These from Halifax to Vancouver

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Hamilton, Ontario

Dear Sirs: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of your PEERLESS Junior Chick-en Fencing. Mine is four feet high. It turns two bends each way, which is 160 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 3 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they turned a summersault over the fence, alighting on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact.

Yours truly,

JOE BOOTHROYD.

Surrey Centre, B. C.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Hamilton, Ontario

Gentlemen: I have handled your fences for four years and find it a good, strong and durable fence, and find that the galvanizing is first-class. In referring to this I have fence that I put on four years ago across a gulley and the water runs high as the second wire and it is not rusted nor broken yet. I have a team of heavy horses that ran into the fence last summer and did not break or damage it in the least, and I am glad to say that in the four years I have handled your wire I have had no complaints about it.

Yours truly,

Bowerville, Ont. DAVID CUMMING.

The Fence That Saves Expense

It is the cheapest fence to erect, because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.

SEND FOR LITERATURE fully describing our complete line of various farm and stock fencing, poultry fencing, farm gates, ornamental fence, all of the superb Peerless quality.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

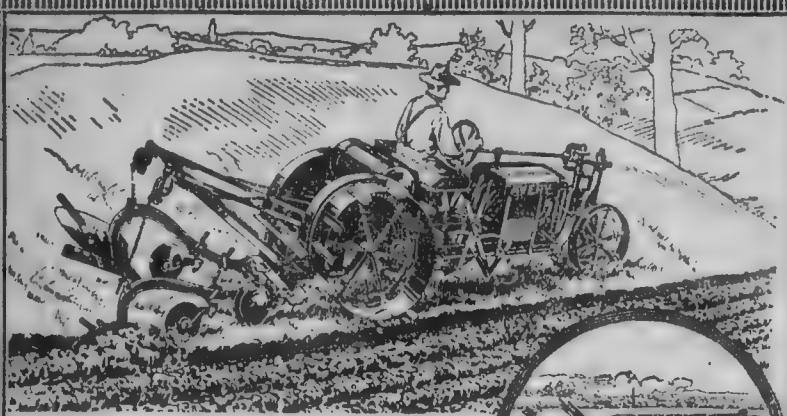
Montreal, Quebec.

St. John, New Brunswick.

Victoria, British Columbia.

PEERLESS

WIRE FENCE



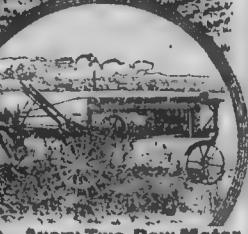
A New Idea in a Small Tractor Plow Outfit

You can now get a small Avery 5-10 h.p. Tractor with a special hitch and lifting device and use your old horse plow.

Attach your plow to the drawbar and connect the lifting chain and you have a complete tractor plow outfit. If you have hilly ground and want to use both right and left hand plows, attach them as shown here. You can raise and lower the plow without getting off the tractor. With the plow raised you can back up in short spaces easier than with horses.

This tractor is just the size for doing all the work on small farms or for light work on larger farms. The price is the lowest of any tractor built.

There is a size Avery Tractor to fit every size farm. Six sizes in all—from this small 5-10 h.p. up to a large 40-80 h.p. There is also an Avery Tractor Plow in light and heavy styles to fit every size tractor.



Avery Two-Row Motor Cultivator



Avery "Yellow Kid" Thresher

Motorize all your farm work with an Avery Tractor and Motor Cultivator

Do your cultivating with motor power. The Avery Two-Row Motor Cultivator makes it possible for one man to tend 100 acres of corn. It will also cultivate cotton and other row crops. By getting a special planter attachment you can plant your crops with the same machine. You can use it too for many other kinds of light field and belt work.

Only with modern Motor Farming Machinery is it possible for you to raise the largest crops and to save them after you

AVERY COMPANY, 2177 Iowa Street, Peoria, Illinois
CANADIAN AVERY COMPANY, Western Canadian Distributors
WINNIPEG and REGINA



There's a size Avery Tractor to fit every size farm

Cardiff KING Coal

Highest heat values at lowest cost. Gives a steady, long-lasting heat that chases the most intense cold. A full, generous weight to every ton and prompt delivery if you order right now.

THE CARDIFF COLLIERIES, LTD.
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Wool, Hides, Seneca Root and Furs

Wanted at once in large or small quantities. Do not dispose of anything in my line before communicating with me. HIGHEST CASH PRICES GUARANTEED

H. S. ROBINSON
150-152 PACIFIC AVENUE, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

heavily as though it were improved, would be to compel mere holders to sell, and to destroy mere speculative values, the farmer in sparsely settled districts would have little or no taxes to pay.

"Shall the plowers forever plow the backs of a class condemned to toil? Shall the millstones of greed forever grind the faces of the poor? Ladies and gentlemen, it is not in the order of the universe! As one who for years has watched and waited, I tell you the glow of dawn is in the sky. Whether it come with the carol of larks or the roll of the war drums, it is coming—it will come. The standard I have tried to raise tonight may be torn by prejudice and blackened by calumny; it may now move forward, and again be forced back. But once loosed, it can never again be furled! To beat down and cover up the truth that I have tried tonight to make clear to you, selfishness will call on ignorance. But it has in it the germinative force of truth, and the times are ripe for it. If the flint oppose it, the flint must split or crumble! Paul planteth and Apollos watereth, but God giveth the increase. The ground is plowed; the seed is set; the good tree will grow."

"So little now, only the eye of faith can see it. So little now; so tender and so weak. But sometime, the birds of heaven shall sing in its branches; sometime, the weary shall find rest beneath its shade!"

Free Trade

The principle of freedom in interchange of commodities is as valid as it ever was. The war has given added force to the arguments presented for it in former years. In practically every country implicated in the war there has been a slackening of tariff restrictions owing to the special stress of war conditions. If there had been no tariffs it is more than probable there would have been no war. For a full discussion of the tariff issue our associations are referred to the handbook on the Farmers' Platform, issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and widely distributed throughout Canada. Copies may still be had from the secretary, Mr. R. McKenzie, 159 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

LOCALS AT WORK

District Director W. F. Wieneke convened a number of farmers of the Rockwood school district on the evening of Wednesday, November 21, and after some discussion it was decided to organize a local G.G.A. In selecting officers the choice fell upon George Reed for president, Thomas Burdes for vice-president, and Herbert Laing (Stonewall P.O.) for secretary-treasurer. Three directors were elected—John Wiederhold, J. Ural and H. H. Wieneke, the remaining three to be chosen at a meeting to be held on Wednesday December 5. The new Rockwood branch will form one of the series being organized in the district immediately surrounding the town of Stonewall, among which it is expected that a federated organization for co-operative buying will be formed, on the completion of the group. The progress of this movement will be watched with interest. The three new associations now under way are Tecumseh, Centre and Rockwood.

Winkler local association reports a very encouraging increase in membership. Their roll for 1917 includes 50 paid up members, and a gratifying activity in co-operative work has marked the year.

Harlington association had a good attendance at their meeting on November 16, to hear an address by the secretary of the provincial association. They entrusted him with the handsome contribution of \$113.25 for military Y.M.C.A. work. They are looking forward to a successful season's meetings. The cordial good fellowship which marks the meetings at Harlington is a very encouraging feature.

Kenville Grain Growers got together on the evening of Thursday, November 15, and planned to meet again to complete reorganization on December 13. After that we shall expect to hear again of Kenville going strong.

Spruce Bluff branch reports a membership of 36 for the year, which is a gratifying increase over 1916. They held their annual meeting on November 28, and are expecting a good winter's work.

Good Furniture FOR Christmas

No more acceptable gift can be made to any member of the home circle than good furniture, whether single piece or complete suite. It will please both in its worth and in its usefulness.

Our stocks abound in timely suggestions—

House Desks
Easy Chairs
Kitchen Cabinets
Brass and Iron Beds
Diningroom Suites
Bedroom Suites

and numberless furnishings novelties.

We shall be glad to supply you with a list of suitable furniture offerings at whatever price you wish to pay.

LESLIE'S

Furniture of the Better Kind at Moderate Price

Dept. "G" WINNIPEG MAN.

FREE

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fashions—contains 40 pages with 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments—All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear—it shows Furs for every member of the family. Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY—it is now ready for mailing and will be mailed as requests are received.

HALLAM'S

FUR STYLE BOOK

1917-18 EDITION

1698—This Cape of Black Wolf is made in one of the most fascinating designs, shown for this season. It is of generous width on the shoulders and the band collar is just what is required to make it one of the warmest and most commanding fur pieces. The fur is fine, silky, jet black and very durable. Buttons as shown with silk crocheted buttons. Price, DELIVERED TO YOU, \$8.50
1699—Muff to match, in the new large barrel shape, trimmed as shown with head, tail and paws. It is finished over soft down, bell and 100% wrist cord. PRICE OF MUFF DELIVERED TO YOU \$10.00
The set throughout is lined with black corded silk poplin. This is a most desirable and serviceable fur set. A striking example of wonderful "HALLAM" values.
Address, using number as below.

John Hallam Limited
401 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO.

Have You an Auto that Isn't Working Now?

Use that automobile for power work now when it can't be used on the road. You have the investment so why not get the benefit of it all the time?

For further particulars, see LAWRENCE AUTO POWER ADVERTISEMENTS in The Grain Growers' Guide, Oct. 24th, Page 20; Nov. 7th, Page 18; Nov. 21st, Page 33; or write stating kind of car you own to

Lawrence Auto Power Co.
Dept. A, Box 1144 WINNIPEG, Man.

FIRST AND PARAMOUNT
ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS

"I'll talk the matter over with my wife", you say.

Don't! You promised at the altar to protect her. Is it fair to ask her now "Shall I fulfil my vow"? A wife may object to life assurance—a widow never does.

The responsibility of protecting your wife and little ones is yours—and yours alone. Don't shirk it. You'll never miss the small yearly saving necessary to maintain an Imperial Life policy.

"The Creation of an Estate" is an interesting booklet which explains the advantages of life assurance as a provision for dependents. Write for a free copy.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

Copyright

Right Planting Brings Profit

If you are growing small grains for fun and not for the most profit, plant your seed any old way. But if you want every dollar of profit you can get, plant your seed right. Use a Deering drill. Right planting often means profit when the other fellow has to take a loss.

The local dealer who handles these drills carries the drill best suited to your work. With his advice you can choose a drill that will plant your seed in your soil and plant it so that you have a much better chance of getting a bumper crop.

The arguments for Deering drills are far too many to be told here. The dealer will show you all about feeds, furrow openers, bearings, attachments, etc. He will give you reasons for buying his drill you cannot overlook. See him and talk this over with him, or write to us and we will tell you all about the best drill you can buy.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST — Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST — Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Have Stood The Test of Time

For more than one hundred years, Shorthorn Cattle have played an important part in placing North American Agriculture upon a sound foundation, and wherever they have gone, prosperity has followed.

A Farmer's Cow

Many farmers are not in a position to engage in dairying as a specialty, but they want a cow which will give a fair amount of milk, and which will produce steers suitable for making prime beef.

The Shorthorn Cow seems specially designed by nature to fill this need, and she has been recognized as pre-eminently "a farmer's cow," from the earliest history of the breed.

Size with Quality

Wherever it goes, the Shorthorn carries with it the reputation of maintaining its size, even under adverse conditions.

The supreme test of any beef breed is its ability not only to improve the quality, but to increase the size of the progeny of all kinds of cows with which its bulls may be mated.

The pony-built steer is not the most profitable, but the Shorthorn Bull will get steers with both size and quality.

Adaptability

In far off Australia and the Argentine, on the hot Southern range and on the frozen plains of the North, on the open prairie and in the farm stable, the Shorthorn seems equally at home.

Its vigorous constitution enables it to adapt itself readily to widely varied conditions.

Follow the Tricolor

To those already enlisted under the "red, white and roan" banner, high prices may be a temptation to sell out. Let such men remember the great world shortage of cattle, and save enough good seed to enable them to reap the benefits of high prices for Shorthorns which are bound to prevail for years to come.

Those who have not yet selected a breed are respectfully urged to investigate the many merits of the Shorthorn before making a decision.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont., President

H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont., Secretary

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER,
C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
H. V. F. JONES, Ass't Gen'l. Manager



SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
V. C. BROWN,
Sup't of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAFETY FOR SAVINGS

Few people are sufficiently alive to the need of carefully selecting a depository for their savings. This Bank provides a safe place for you

S. H. HENDERSON,
President

E. H. DEWART,
Vice-President

C. D. KERR,
Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities 3928,545.77
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1916 33,107
Amount of Insurance in Force 556,128,717.00
Increase in Business During 1916 88,053,428.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST-Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

SECOND-The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD-The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH-The costs of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH-Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH-That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

Are You Doing Your Bit?

Our men have shown that they have the courage to fight. Have you the courage to save?

Start a BANK OF TORONTO Savings Account, and add to it as you are able. It will not only provide you with interest on your surplus funds, but will assist you to perform a national duty.

Money may be withdrawn as required.
Branches throughout Western Canada.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

J. A. WOODS, Western Superintendent, WINNIPEG

Wheat at \$2.21 and Farm Lands

A quick return from an improved highly cultivated tract of land is what is desired these days by the average farmer, who knows that the price is going to remain high for some time to come. In view of the world-wide grain shortage and European conditions, such a tract we have, not far from Winnipeg, which, at present prices with average returns only, will pay for itself in two years. There are

2,400 ACRES AT ONLY \$27.50 PER ACRE

of which about 1,400 acres are cultivated, 700 acres of them being in summer-fallow; extensive fencing, excellent house, barns and granary, and magnificent well water. Two other farms of 640 acres and 800 acres, but closer to Winnipeg, similarly improved, only \$20 and \$35 per acre each. Terms easy and within reach of anyone.

Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET Administrators WINNIPEG

The Directors, Officers and Staff of
The Saskatchewan Mortgage & Trust Corporation, Ltd.

Join in wishing all clients and shareholders

A RIGHT MERRY XMAS

and happiness and prosperity in 1918.

Your loan and trust business solicited. Service and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Saskatchewan Mortgage & Trust Corporation, Ltd.
102 DRAKE BLOCK, REGINA, SASK.

Municipal Hail Insurance

A Brief examination of The Municipal Hail Insurance Act and its operation since 1913.
Issued by authority of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association

Municipal Hail Insurance was first introduced in the Province of Saskatchewan in the year 1912 when the "Hail Insurance Act of 1912" became law. At the municipal elections that year the necessary hail insurance by-law was adopted in one hundred and fifteen rural municipalities, this number was increased each year until 1916, when one hundred and thirty-nine rural municipalities were under the operations of the Act. At the annual elections in 1916 five municipalities then under the Act repealed the by-law and three carried the by-law, reducing the total to one hundred and thirty-seven rural municipalities for 1917.

The original Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendments being made in March, 1917; these amendments did not change the important points in the original Act, which still stand in the present Act.

So much discussion has taken place during the past year, particularly in connection with the proposed changes to the law, that a considerable number of people interested in municipal hail insurance do not know just how matters stand at the present time. To remove this ambiguity, the Act of 1912 and the Act of 1917 will be briefly compared as far as the important points are concerned.

Comparison of Statutes

Hail Act 1912

- 1.—Method of management: Commission of 3 members.
- 2.—Act only comes into operation by by-law of the municipality after receiving the assent of the majority of the voters voting thereon.
- 3.—Act can be repealed annually.

Hail Act 1917

- 1.—Method of management: Board of 9 directors and executive committee of 3 members.
- 2.—Unchanged.

3.—Act can be repealed annually only when a petition has been received by the council signed by at least 25 per cent. of the resident ratepayers of the municipality.

4.—Unchanged.

5.—Unchanged, but subject to special by-law.

6.—Unchanged.

7.—The following lands can be withdrawn from assessment:
(a) Quarter sections or more entirely fenced and used for hay or pasture purposes.
(b) Unpatented homesteads with less than twenty-five acres under cultivation could be withdrawn.

Repeals More Difficult

These seven points cover the fundamental principles of both Acts, and it will be noted that these fundamental principles are unchanged in the amended Act. In some cases the regulations have been made more stringent, as, for instance, in item three the original Act provided "That the council could submit a repealing by-law annually," while the amended Act only permits this to be done upon receipt of a petition by the council signed by at least 25 per centum of the resident ratepayers of the municipality.

In connection with item five it is only fair to note that the amended Act provides as follows:

"The association may by by-law:

(a) Limit the total indemnity to be paid on each quarter section on which the rate of four cents per acre only is levied.

(b) Arrange for an additional rate per acre on land actually under crop, to be collected in the same manner as the flat rate. Provided that such additional rate shall not be imposed without the consent of the person taxed."

"No such by-law shall come into effect until the year next following that in which the association in general meeting adopts it."

This question has been discussed at different conventions, but so far no by-law has been adopted to either "limit the total indemnity to be paid on each quarter section," or "arrange for an additional rate per acre on land actually under crop," so that as far as the year 1918 is concerned (unless further amendments are passed at the present session of the legislature) the rate and indemnity payable remain the same as in the original Act.

Revenue and Losses

The following table shows the amount of revenue received by the commission or association, the number of claims received, amount paid in claims, cost of administration since the Act came into operation.

Year	Revenue Received	Amount Paid	Cost of Administration
1913	\$788,389	\$756,960	\$26,928
1914	896,365	512,900	30,029
1915	917,293	670,809	35,871
1916	979,312	1,460,296	59,468

*1917 930,000

5,000

3,650,743

40% of loss

830,000

40,000

The figures for 1917 are estimated.

It will be observed that in every year, except 1913, the losers by hail have received one hundred cents on the dollar, and in 1916 that they received forty per cent. The year 1916, it has been generally admitted, was the most disastrous year for hail loss in the history of the West, and it has established beyond question the necessity for insurance against losses by hail. Considerable criticism was directed at municipal hail insurance because the claimants only received forty per cent.

A.—Yes, under the conditions a, b, c, d and e outlined above.

The very wide withdrawal privileges granted under the amended Act remove practically every ground of objection that could be raised by those who do not wish to come under the Act, such persons having the privilege of withdrawing their lands entirely from the operation of the Act, so long as they come within the broad scope of the exemptions provided, even though the Act be in force in their municipality.

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Of thee I most Complain!"
—Milton

The Care Of The Eyes -

Or the senses, sight is the most precious and should be treasured as such. If your eyesight is the least bit defective—if you suffer from eye-strain, now is the time to remedy the trouble. Don't sacrifice future happiness for the cost of a little attention.

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Glasses not recommended if not necessary.

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LOSSES IN UNITED STATES BANKS

The Comptroller of the Currency for the United States Treasury recently made the following statement on solidarity of the banks of that country. It will be noticed this refers to national banks. He authorized the following:

The national banks of the country are now eight times as safe as they were during the 33-year period prior to June 30, 1914, provided we accept as a criterion the reduced proportion of losses sustained by depositors of failed banks to the total deposits of the national banks during the past three years, as compared with the preceding 33 years.

Records which have just been compiled show that for the 33 years, from 1881 to 1914, the losses to depositors which arose from bank failures averaged annually during that period twenty-eight one-thousandths of one per cent. of the aggregate deposits of the national banks during those years. During the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915, 1916 and 1917, the percentage of losses of failed banks to total deposits of all banks have averaged only about three one-thousandths of one per cent., or less than one-eighth of what these losses averaged during the preceding 33 years.

Result of Improved System

This great reduction in losses is largely the result of the improved system of national bank examination; of the greater thoroughness exercised in these examinations; and of the policy of requiring national banks to observe more rigidly the provisions of the law intended for their protection and the protection of their depositors and shareholders.

The figures show that if the government or an insurance company had been insuring deposits of all national banks from the 1881 to 1914, it would have been necessary to charge the banks an annual premium of 28 cents per thousand, or \$280 per million of deposits to cover the actual losses, but during the past three years under improved methods of examination, the losses from national bank failures have been so greatly reduced that the payment of less than 3½ cents per thousand, or less than \$35 dollars per million of deposits would have been sufficient to insure the payment in full to all depositors of all the national banks which have failed during the past three fiscal years.

These figures were developed as a result of a special investigation recently made by the comptroller of the currency into the subject of national bank failures in the United States for the past 36 years, or since July 1, 1881, which has just been completed.

BANK OF MONTREAL REPORT

The Bank of Montreal finished its year October 31, 1917, and has made much the strongest report ever published in its 100 years' history. For the first time in its history the assets of the bank have crossed the four hundred million dollar mark, which is a gain of over \$38,000,000 during the year. By comparison with the present strength of this institution, one might compare its position now with the year 1910, when the total assets amounted to \$234,000,000 odd, while in 1901 the total assets were under one hundred million dollars.

Profits earned for the shareholders have shown some increase with the larger volume of business handled. At \$2,477,969 they were \$277,498 higher than the preceding year, and represented 115.5 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

BANKING IN SWEDEN

The Central Bureau of Statistics for Sweden has published an account of the development of the Swedish bank system during the past forty years. The survey shows that in 1875 the Swedish banking companies, both those with joint and several responsibility and those with limited liability, which together reached a total of 37, possessed paid-up capital amounting to \$19,887,866 and reserve funds amounting to \$3,105,180. At the close of 1910 the number of banks had risen to 60, with \$111,479,536 in paid-up capital and \$74,239,399 in reserve funds. In this connection, however, it is to be noticed that in 1910, though the funds were considerably smaller, the number of banks were considerably larger, 61.



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If the responsibility is yours to maintain a home and educate a family, why not put yourself in a position to discharge your obligations should anything happen to you? The only way to adequately do so is by means of Life Insurance. We have a policy suited to your needs. Let us tell you about it.

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FARMERS! How to Buy War Bonds

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Can you afford to do this, when we can reboore your old cylinder and fit it with new oversize piston and rings, thus making it as good as new and giving you a little more power than a brand new cylinder? You will save the cost in Gas and Oil alone. Since March 27, 1917, we have reboored cylinders to the value of (at the prices you would pay for new ones) \$26,040.00. The amount that has been paid to us for rebooring and making new pistons and rings \$8,970.00. Thus you have saved, since the above date, to invest in War Bonds \$17,970.00. We can save you \$30,000.00 during the coming winter months, if you will get your cylinders in now while the weather is good.

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One fifty brake horse power four-cylinder tractor	\$1,500
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One small English threshing machine, capacity about 400 bus. wheat per day	200
One five-bottom self-lift Avery plow with rod breaker bottoms	150
Three twenty brake horse power two-cylinder tractors, made by The Earl Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. of Hull, England, each	800
One sixty brake horse power two-cylinder tractor, made by Ruston, Proctor & Co. Ltd., Lincoln, England	3,000
One portable Sylvester twenty horse power engine without wheels	50
One Multum in Parvo 36-barrel self-contained flour mill, with wheat cleaner	Price on application
Two fifteen brake horse power stationery oil engines, made by E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich, England, each	\$ 500
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FARM MANAGEMENT

USE OF FARM CREDITS

There are a few easily understood rules with regard to the use of farm credit that should always be kept in mind when borrowing. The first is to borrow only for productive purposes. A non-productive enterprise is not a safe basis for borrowing under any conditions. The purpose for which the money is borrowed should produce a return greater than is needed to pay the debt. Except in extreme cases it is bad policy to borrow for the purpose of purchasing anything that will not help to pay for itself. As a general rule, the purchase of these things should be postponed until the farmer has accumulated savings sufficient to pay for them. Money borrowed to purchase livestock, such as feeders or cows, sheep or other breeding stock; for the purchase of implements necessary to bring a larger acreage under cultivation; for the improvement of barns which will ensure the more economic raising of livestock are instances in which money may be judiciously borrowed to advantage. On the other hand, money borrowed for building a house or buying an automobile cannot be repaid from the purpose to which the loan is applied. In this case the greatest care should be exercised that the money for repaying the loan will be forthcoming from other enterprises.

The second rule is that the contracts under which money is borrowed should provide for the repayment of the principal at the most convenient time, that is, when the farmer is most likely to have the means wherewith to repay it. The system of co-operative credit in operation in Ireland is an instance in which this question of the time of repayments has been thoroughly worked out. For instance, if the farmer wishes to secure money for purchasing pigs, the loan is made repayable at the time the pigs are disposed of. If he wishes it for buying fertilizer, two or three years are allowed in order that the increased returns from the land may assist in discharging the obligation. One of the great advantages of the co-operative credit plan as it has been worked out in many quarters of the world, is that it takes into consideration the farmer's convenience in matters of this kind. Experience has shown that it is not safe to leave this matter to the discretion of financial institutions which are more likely to arrange the length of the loan in such a way that it will have to be renewed. On the other hand, a loan should not run for so long a time that part or all of it will have to be paid after the benefit of the enterprise to which it is applied has been exhausted. For instance, if a borrower wants money to build a silo and the silo will last 10 years, the loan should not be for more than 10 years. The length of time the debt is to run should have a close relation to the productive life of the improvement for which the money is borrowed.

Another rule refers to the repayment of the principal of long time loans. Long time loans are usually large ones, which it is impossible to repay out of the returns from one year's produce. One of the chief reasons for the heavy mortgage indebtedness of farmers is that mortgages amounting to hundreds, and perhaps thousands of dollars, come due at definite times, and that it is impossible for the farmer to discharge them all at once. The best plan yet devised provides for the gradual reduction of the principal. This is known as the amortization plan of repayment. Definite fixed amounts covering the interest and part of the principal are paid each year. Each of these fixed payments not only pays the interest but a small part of the principal, eventually wiping it out completely. Farmers are well advised on long time loans to secure, if possible, the advantage of this method of repayment. It is a cardinal feature of all co-operative farm loan schemes which are devised for the convenience of farmers.

The next article will deal with the manner in which large loans may be gradually reduced by the amortization plan.

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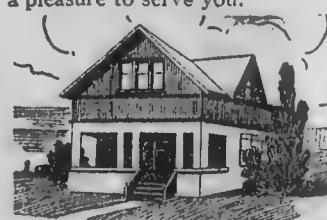
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Poultry for Christmas

Selecting, Fattening, Killing, Plucking, and Dressing for Christmas Dinner.

By Professor M. C. Herner

Much can be accomplished by the diligent housewife in preparing poultry for the Christmas dinner, but the real preparation of the product must start in the farmers' own yard. Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, which form the four lines of products most suitable for a Christmas dinner, and from which a choice must be made, all require a certain amount of preparation at home on the farm.

The farmers' part of this consists of the fattening and preparation for market. The fattening of chickens has been fully dealt with in earlier issues and requires no further discussion at this time. In order to put up a product that will appeal to consumers, it must be fattened properly, and also killed and dressed so as to be neat and attractive in appearance. Probably ducks and geese require a little more in this line than they ordinarily receive. Being heavy feeders naturally makes the farmer rather doubtful whether it will pay to fatten them.

Both ducks and geese can be fattened best by feeding only soft feed. This may consist of bran, shorts and oat chop equal parts mixed with water or skim milk, to make it crumbly and slightly wet. To this mash a quantity of raw pulped turnips or mangels should be added, or they may be boiled. Boiled barley or

All fattening of poultry should be followed up by putting them on the market in the best possible condition. Much of the poultry coming in is poorly killed and badly plucked and dressed. We can readily see the difficulty in properly preparing ducks and geese, but turkeys are very easily prepared.

Ducks and geese can be killed by sticking and bleeding, or simply stunning and bleeding, and dry plucked afterwards. Many of the commercial firms scald them by immersing in hot water at 100 degrees for a minute or so. While this does not leave the carcass in as nice condition as dry plucking it, it saves considerable time. Ducks and geese look more unsightly and unattractive when badly plucked, than any other class of poultry.

How to Select a Good One

In preparing the poultry for the table the first thing is to know what you have. A chicken can readily be told from a fowl by the softness of the rear end of the breast bone. In a chicken this is quite soft, pliable and cartilaginous. As the bird gets older it becomes harder and more bony, until the bird is a year old, when the entire breast bone will be the same in hardness. A fowl also has rougher and more open scales. Of course old males can easily be told from young



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oats mixed with bran or shorts will also make a good fattening feed. Being heavy feeders they should be filled up with considerable of the cheaper and more bulky feed. Feeding the boiled grain will usually give a firmer and better fleshed carcass, whereas the ground wet mashes will produce a softer, flabbier and more oily carcass, in which just a little too much fat will go to waste. Ducks or geese when being fattened should be penned up, so as not to get too much exercise.

Getting Turkeys Ready For Killing

Turkeys intended for the holiday trade should be in plump, well-fattened condition. Many farm turkeys require but little in the way of an extra fattening process. A fattening period of two or three weeks should put them in good condition. Turkeys do not fatten very readily when confined in a yard. The nearer they can be left to their natural tendencies the better use they will make of their feed. It is much easier to fatten turkeys after the first snow is on the ground, and they come around the buildings and stay there all day than previous to that.

If given two extra feeds a day of wet mashes, very good results will be obtained. Two parts of fine oat chop and one part barley chop mixed with enough skim milk to make it crumbly will make a good feed. Adding some boiled turnips or potatoes will help to produce better gains, or at least a better finished carcass. Feeding boiled barley or boiled oats and mixing with bran will also fatten them nicely.



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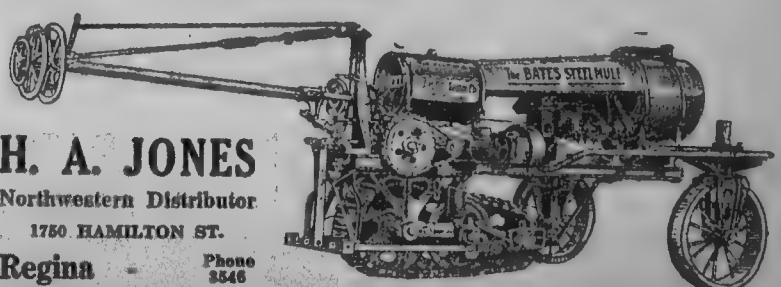
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A Willow Spring Quartet. Left to right: "Gay Lad 40th," "Sally," "Miss Perfection 17th," and "Sally 4th."

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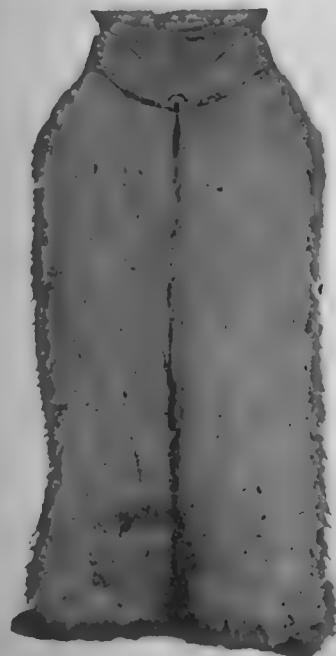
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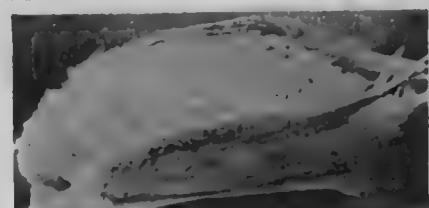
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tendons can be pulled out quite readily. In fowl the best plan is to make a cut lengthwise on each shank, and with a steel skiver or strong wooden pin pull out each tendon separately.

Removing the Entrails

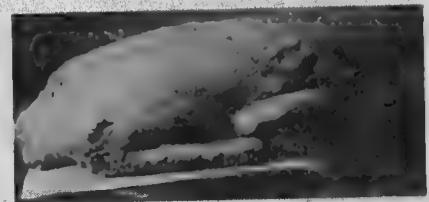
In preparing a chicken to be used as smothered chicken, the easiest way to draw it is to set the carcass on its shoulders with the back towards you. Take a sharp pointed strong knife and press



Chick badly prepared for market. Which would a buyer select first, this one or the one below?

it into the back between the spine and one of the kidneys, or a little further back, then by pressing down the carcass can be split open the entire length of the back. This is the easiest way to remove the entrails, heart, liver, lungs and kidneys. Even if the chicken is to be roasted it can easily be sewed up on the back again by pulling it together and stitching together the two folds of skin. By this method of drawing more dressing can be stuffed into the chicken than by other methods. The giblets, which consist of heart, liver and gizzard, should be freed of all membranes and blood. The gall bladder should be carefully cut out with a sharp knife, the gizzard can be cut and the inner sac removed with the contents. By putting them in cold water all the blood will be drawn out.

Instructions on the best way to carve a chicken, duck, goose or turkey would be superficial at this time. The average man to whose lot it falls to do the carving



Chick properly plucked for market. It only needs to be drawn and stuffed for cooking.

usually knows better how to do it than he can be told, and it is a safe guess that the average man who tells the other man how to do it knows very little about it himself. Each individual has a peculiar way all his own of doing it. As long as the family and visitors can sit patiently and painfully by and watch the contortions, manœuvres and dexterous handling of knife, fork and steel, the writer does not see any special need to give information that would in any way deflect from the amusement that may occur in serving chicken, duck, goose or turkey at a Christmas dinner.

The war has created an extraordinary demand for beef, bacon and wool. Hence the need to maintain and to increase production of cattle, hogs and sheep.

The rations for British soldiers at the front are 1 pound of beef per day and 4 ounces of bacon. In peace times the average consumption in Britain was 1.5 pounds of beef and 1.10 pound of bacon.

In 1914, the imports of bacon to Great Britain were 5,098,080 cwt. These were increased by war demands in 1916 to 7,435,955 cwt.

Mexico has been exporting 4½ times as many cattle as Canada, Argentina 5 times as many sheep, and nearly 400 times as much beef as Canada. Denmark has exported over 4 times as much pork and pork products, and Australia 8,000 times, and New Zealand 4,000 times as much mutton.

Compared with those of the United States, Canada's exports have been, of beef and beef products, 1 to 90; of pork and pork products, 1 to 16; of mutton 1 to 70.

The Fourth Christmas

Continued from Page 19

The provision and equipment of recreation huts in connection with Canadian hospitals has cost some \$25,000, while "veranda wards," for the use of patients with chest wounds, have been built in six hospitals, at a cost of \$3,000 dollars each. The provision of recreation, employment and reading matter for patients is one of the most valuable services performed by the Red Cross, and this is entirely outside the sphere of governmental action.

Hospitals in England

In England the Red Cross has equipped and remodelled houses and institutions for the men of the Army Medical Corps, and additional hospitals and convalescent homes. The Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital on the beautiful estate of Major the Hon. Waldorf Astor, has room for 910 patients; the Princess Patricia Hospital for 1,000; the King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital at Bushey Park, and lent to the society by His Majesty, accommodates 450 patients; and the Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital at Buxton has 275 beds. At Buxton, also, the society has established a rest home for nurses, open to the nurses of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, as well as to Canadian nurses and V.A.D.s serving with other units; while the L.O.D.E. hospital for officers, at No. 1 Hyde Park, accommodates 30 patients.

"You don't know what a relief it is to have a place like the Rest Home to go to when one is worn-out and nervous," said an army nursing sister. "People are very kind in giving us invitations to their homes, but when one is very tired, one does not feel like behaving as a visitor." The government pays the nurses well, but it is the Red Cross which offers them a home.

Besides, this great work of augmenting and supplementing the resources of the Army Medical Corps, the Red Cross has its "individual care" department.

Individual Care and Attention

It is impossible to deal adequately with sick men in the mass: sickness demands individual care and attention. Moreover, there are many sick and wounded Canadians who are not drafted into Canadian hospitals. What does the Red Cross do for them?

It has an information bureau with four departments, which is in touch with all wounded and sick Canadians overseas. The department of enquiry seeks information in every possible way with regard to killed and missing men. Often this can be collected by conversation with wounded men, and this is done through the great corps of visitors attached to the various hospitals and homes whose business it is to keep in touch with wounded Canadian patients, communicating with their friends, if necessary, and keeping the Red Cross Bureau informed as to the patient's progress. The casualties of both officers and privates are also recorded.

The parcel department sends parcels to individual Canadians according to their needs, as already described. The demands are many and varied, including artificial limbs; regimental badges; a kilt for a Scot; books; uniforms; information as to pay and allowances; smoking and toilet requisites; flowers, fruit and so on. One lad, who evidently trusted to the generosity of the society sent in a request for "cigarettes, tobacco and fruit, matches, pipe, some potted meat, writing-paper and envelopes, a pen, pastries, and some card games and reading books, Canada badges, a bottle of H.P. Sauce, shaving kit, knife, Canadian newspapers and insect powder."

Nothing small about this young Canadian!

Before the custom of sending a uniform hospital kit was adopted, the comfort bag, or "wonder bag," as they called it, had an immense popularity. "I had written to you a few days ago," wrote a soldier, "saying that I did not think I needed anything, but goodness, you know more about it than I! and everything in the bag was so useful! Had a jolly time opening it—just like a kid pulling the stuff out of a Christmas stocking and wondering what is next."

Out of the enquiry department grew the prisoners of war department, now one of the largest and most important

sections of the "individual care" side of Red Cross work. There are some 2,500 Canadians imprisoned or interned in Germany—prisoners of war, both officers and privates, civilians resident in Germany when war broke out, and now also sailors, crews of Canadian ships torpedoed by Germany. At this time, these prisoners rely upon the Red Cross Society for the food on which their life depends. They receive three 10 lb. parcels of food each fortnight, besides bread or biscuit, and clothing and medical supplies as required. The care of the prisoners is a liability on the Red Cross Society of about \$500,000 per annum, which is met by special subscriptions for the purpose by the practice of "adopting" (that is defraying the cost of food) individual prisoners; and, if necessary, any deficit is met from the general funds of the society. Feeding the prisoners is the most difficult work of the Red Cross, because it cannot, in this case distribute its own goods directly to the recipients, but has to entrust them to the Germans. That some of the parcels have been robbed; that some have been confiscated is indeed true. We can hardly wonder at it, if we remember that the warders have usually only the same food as is provided for the prisoners by the Germans, which our men count uneatable. Yet there is undeniable proof that the vast majority of the parcels reach the men, and that the food contained in them is absolutely necessary to preserve life. The most trustworthy information is that deprived from escaped or exchanged prisoners. "Many of us poor chaps would have died," said Private Jack O'Brien in October, speaking at Regina, "if it hadn't been for the Canadian Red Cross." Private G. O. Baber of Montreal said last month (November) that if it had not been for the Red Cross parcels there would not have been a prisoner alive in six months at Roulers, where several hundred Canadians were confined.

The Wonderful Work of the Women

The whole of the "individual care" department of Red Cross work overseas is directed and carried out by women, all of whom, except a few stenographers are voluntary workers. In the whole Canadian Red Cross Society, the only paid workers besides stenographers are the men actually in personal charge of the shipping warehouses. The "salaried official" is conspicuous by his (or her) absence. The administrative expenses of the Canadian Red Cross last year amounted to less than two per cent. of its receipts.

Nor must it be forgotten that the Red Cross has helped the Allied nations, especially France, to bear the burden of the war by grants, both of money and supplies. In 1916 the Canadian Red Cross gave approximately \$300,000 and 30,000 cases of goods to the needy hospitals of the Allies through the various Red Cross Societies. France valued these supplies so highly that she built in Paris five large sheds to contain her share, and sent a battleship to the London docks to fetch them. In further recognition, General Nivelle invested the representative of the Canadian Red Cross Society with the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the field of the Somme.

Celebrate Christmas by Helping

This is Christmas time—the feast of the family.

Can we pull up our chairs to our abundantly-spread table if we have done nothing to send a "bit of Christmas" to the boys overseas?

A Life Membership in the Red Cross only costs \$25; it would be a good thank-offering for an abundant harvest—and the pin looks well on the lapel of a coat!

You can have an ambulance of your own at the front for \$8,000. You can flood a dressing-station with electric light from a portable installation, and help the surgeon to save life and spare suffering, for \$1,000. It costs about \$15 a month to supply a prisoner with food, including bread; it's not an extravagant price to pay to keep alive a man who has fought and bled and lost his liberty for us. It will surely add to the happiness of our Christmas this year if we, as generous supporters of the Red Cross, can claim a share in the message, written on a postcard by a wounded Canadian:

"God bless the Canadian Red Cross Society."

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The practical gift this year will be more popular than ever, and what could be more practical for mother, sister or sweetheart than furs—particularly Fairweather Furs, guaranteed for their style and wearing qualities—a gift that would be daily enjoyed for years to come. Remember we pay all express charges and guarantee safe delivery of your purchase, which if not entirely satisfactory may be returned and your money refunded.

LADIES' FUR COATS**LADIES' FUR SETS**

Hudson Seal Coat. This handsome coat made from best quality skins, has large new square collar that may be worn rolled up to cover face, deep cuffs and flounce of finest Alaska sable, is beautifully lined with brocade or poplin. We firmly believe this to be the best valued Hudson Seal Coat sold in Western Canada. **\$250**

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Moscow Pony or Black Marmot Coat. Made in attractive 45 inch length with belt at back, extra deep collar and cuffs of black Wolf. Coat is lined throughout with fancy brocaded poplin. Very special value at **\$85**

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The word means "Entertainment and Education in the Open Air"



Revelstoke has a beautiful setting for the Chautauqua

DO YOU KNOW?

That the Chautauqua is a great constructive force?
That the Chautauqua movement is directly fostered and supported by more personally interested business and professional men than any one world movement, either educational, social or political?
That Chautauquas are brought to over 200 committees in Western Canada and 250 committees in Eastern Canada through the Dominion Chautauqua?
That Chautauquas are annually attended by more people than League Baseball?
That Chautauqua brings the world's greatest scientists, authors, lecturers, statesmen, musicians and entertainers to the doors of more than 12,000,000 people, who otherwise are practically shut out from the outside world?
That more than 250,000 public spirited men and women in Canada and the United States willingly oblige themselves for the financial responsibility necessary to bring Chautauqua to their respective communities?
That they do this without the possibility of personal financial gain?
Do you know WHY?



Souris, Manitoba, has a fine natural park and an active committee

HERE ARE THE REASONS

First—It is a sort of twentieth-century county fair which features intellect, oratory, art, music and entertainment rather than carnival attractions.
Second—The Chautauqua movement has proven the most effective community builder—for, to be successful, the Chautauqua impels the co-operation of the entire community, in a united effort for the common good.
Third—The Chautauqua has solved the problem of clean, wholesome public entertainment.
Fourth—Without touch of creed or denomination the Chautauqua is consistently a true expression of practical Christianity. It is catholic only in the sense that it embraces all creeds and faiths; protestant only in that it protests against all evil.
Fifth—The Chautauqua platform is democratically a political but non-partisan forum for discussion of great questions by the moving brains of the world.
Sixth—The Chautauqua movement is the greatest leveler of prejudice in church, state and school known to modern times.
Seventh—The Chautauqua is an international movement toward world democracy, expressed in the fellowship of mutual service emulating the highest aspirations of mankind in every avenue of progressive endeavor.

ELLISON-WHITE SERVICE

802 Lumsden Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

431 Lougheed Bldg.,
Calgary, Alta.

Chautauqua—A School for Culture Continued from Page 25

reason. It was necessary, therefore, to secure superintendents from the United States. Where the six-day Chautauquas were held a junior supervisor was also provided. Her duty was to train the children in singing and drills with which they afterwards took part in the program.

The Program

The Chautauqua program consisted of inspirational lectures by W. J. Hindeley, formerly pastor of Central Congregation Church, Winnipeg; J. C. Herberman, formerly ex-President Roosevelt's campaign manager; Ada L. Ward, whose lecture, "Stories From the Trenches," is very highly spoken of and J. Sherman Wallace. A popular astronomical lecture, entitled "Worlds in the Making," was given by Dr. A. D. Carpenter. The musicians included Ruthven MacDonald, the great Canadian baritone; The Treble Cleff Club, a ladies quartette; a ladies' orchestra; a troupe of Hawaiians, and many others. Besides these there were readers, humorous entertainers, instrumentalists, dramatic actors, etc. Where the three-day Chautauquas was put on these, of course, did not all appear, but they were all at the big six-day events. The concerts were held in big tents provided by the Chautauqua people. In some places even their seating capacity was insufficient to accommodate the audiences that attended. Instances of farmers and others coming as far as 40 miles in automobiles to attend the concerts are reported. Chautauqua day was easily the biggest day of the year in many of the smaller places. It is the aim to carry the Chautauquas into many more of the small towns and farming districts and plans have already been completed for a large extension of the work next year. The reports of the Chautauquas in local newspapers together with editorial comments indicate that in the majority of cases they were greatly appreciated. The Chautauqua operating in Western Canada is affiliated with many others in a large Chautauqua association, which, as a whole, engages the artists.

Following the summer Chautauquas, arrangements were made for holding Chautauqua festivals at a great many points during the present fall. These are now in progress and will be continued until the weather becomes too severe, when they will be discontinued until milder weather arrives. The program is patterned after that of the summer Chautauqua and consists principally of musical numbers and lectures of an entertaining nature. Ada L. Ward is emphasizing the work of the Red Cross. Dr. Salem Bland, who has recently engaged to address the festivals, has been delivering a 45-minute lecture, entitled, "Canada at the Cross Roads."

Building Up Successful Chautauquas

That there is an almost unlimited field of usefulness in the West for the Chautauqua is beyond doubt. Its record of achievement in the United States can be repeated here on a smaller scale. As an agency for bringing the best talent in music, oratory and entertainment within the reach of the great mass of the people, especially in country districts, it is unequalled. Its development will be largely along the lines demanded and supported by the people. If they demand the best and support the best they will get it. With the object of getting opinions as to how the Chautauqua could be developed to suit the requirements of the West to the fullest extent requests for suggestions were sent out by The Guide to a few of those who had taken an active interest in the work last summer. Mrs. E. L. Misener, of Lacombe, Alta., has the following good suggestion to make:

"The great difficulty regarding the Chautauqua is that only a small number of the people know its history and what it stands for. The best suggestion I can make is to disseminate information regarding its history, aims and accomplishments, especially its object of bringing home to the people education and culture. The assurance should be given that the plan is to improve the course and raise the standard as success may make it possible to employ better talent."

Mrs. R. W. Barrett, secretary treasurer of the U.F.W.A., believes that the idea of entertainment is being over-emphasized, and suggests that more lectures be introduced. "In connection with the music," says Mrs. Barrett, "I would suggest that the aim should be to popularize classical music and that the method of the celebrated orchestra conductor, Thomas, of Chicago, be followed. A sketch of the composer's life should be given and the style of the particular composition explained. If it is descriptive people should be told what to look for and the particular beauty of each selection should be pointed out, otherwise to untrained ears it is merely a jumble of sound as neither the composition nor the rendering mean anything to them. In vocal selections the same method could be followed as with instrumental music. One or two simple familiar selections from the classics should be given to show the beauty when properly sung. Another suggestion I would make is that wherever possible Canadian artists be engaged, but see that they are artists and conscientious enough to realize the importance of their work. The Chautauqua has a wonderful opportunity in this country for raising the standard and developing a taste for the best music."

Mrs. A. H. Rogers, of Fort Saskatchewan, strongly emphasizes the importance of keeping the Chautauquas far enough apart so that the territory will not overlap. That the program should be arranged so that one evening would not be given up to one particular kind of music is the suggestion made by Mrs. Miller, of Kitscoty.

There are one of two points that do not seem to be clear to some of those who criticize the Chautauqua most severely. With regard to the selection of the artists one of the objects of the Chautauqua is to internationalize the program so that people of different countries will become familiar with the thoughts and sentiments of those of other countries. The ultimate object is to have people from many different countries included in the programs. At the big Chautauqua held in Chicago in September, for instance, one program was given entirely by Canadians. One difficulty that was experienced by the Chautauqua people this summer was that several of those originally engaged were drafted for military service.

The following quotations are from the letter received from S. S. Dunham, of the U.F.A., who has long been connected with Chautauqua work: "Referring to the Chautauqua I would say that I have been more or less familiar with it and its work for the past 10 or 12 years, having been one of the men who helped to introduce it in the town in which I was originally located in Missouri. Briefly, the Chautauqua is in the entertainment and educational line what the Saturday Evening Post is in the journalistic field. It endeavors to appeal to all classes so that it becomes a drawing card for many people. The person that is not fond of heavy, thoughtful matter, gets a taste of music, and of the lighter entertainment which he enjoys. Even the lighter entertaining features are of the highest quality of their kind, and what is generally considered heavier material is made entertaining and attractive by always employing the best talent available. Enough of the solid material along different lines is injected into the program to make the entertainment profitable to the listener. It is estimated by high authorities that in the United States the influence of the summer Chautauqua had been second in influence only to the colleges and universities in raising the ideals of the American people."

That plants need food as well as animals, every farmer knows. He knows too that when soils have been cropped for several years, they become depleted in fertility and require fertilizing in order to produce profitable yields, but all farmers do not know just what are the necessary steps to take or means to use in maintaining soil fertility or restoring the productiveness of worn soils. To fully understand the feeding of soil and of the plants and a comprehensive crop requires a careful study of the knowledge of agricultural science.



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This is true whether you have no separator, or an inferior or half-worn-out machine, or even an old style De Laval.

In cold weather your waste of butter-fat is relatively greater, either with gravity skimming or a poor separator; and at present prices for cream a De Laval would very soon pay for itself out of its own savings.

See the nearest De Laval agent right away and let him show you what the De Laval will save for you. If you do not know the local De Laval agent, write direct for any desired information.

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Bad Bog Spavin Cured Wins Eight Races

R. F. Huddy Furniture Co., Independence, Kan., writes:—"We treated our horse Lazel last winter successfully with Save-The-Horse for a bad bog spavin. Lazel raced successfully in ten races this year, winning money eight times. We have great faith in Save-The-Horse."

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has 22 years of records on cases worse than this—stubborn, so-called incurable cases. It is guaranteed by signed contract to cure Ringbone, Thoroughpin, SPAVIN, Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease—or money returned. Send at once for records, copy of guarantee and wonderful FREE Save-The-Horse BOOK, giving easy diagnosis and treatment of lameness. Expert veterinarian advice on request. ALL FREE! Keep a bottle ready for that emergency.

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Druggists everywhere sell "Save-The-Horse," with signed guarantee, or we send it parcel post prepaid.

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To cure use Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. Easy and simple. Cures the oldest cases. Money refunded if it ever fails. Write for copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Vet. Adviser. Sent FREE on request.

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Joints, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us, and we will put you in touch with the makers

PRODUCE MORE HOGS

The Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan and the University at Saskatoon have co-operated in working out a plan for increased hog production in that province, as urgently requested by the Food Controller, and the whole matter has been officially backed up by the legislature. A strong resolution, urging increased production by farmers and the elimination by the food controller of all possible spread between the producer and consumer was passed a few days ago.

The scheme in detail is as follows: Besides a general appeal to farmers who have sows to retain and breed them, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture will place a buyer on the Winnipeg market and if necessary, on the Calgary and Edmonton markets with instructions to purchase young sows at all suitable for breeding purposes; to ship these sows to concentration camps at suitable points in the province and supply a sufficient number of pure-bred yearling boars. Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire say, from eight to six to a camp. All the sows would be bred, ear-tagged at time of breeding and kept for four weeks, then crated and shipped to farmers who have at present no hogs, with instructions for care of sow and litter, date due to farrow, etc. Payment for these sows will be cash, the amount at the most being probably not over \$40.00. The litters from these sows may be raised by the man who wintered the sow or after weaning at seven or eight weeks old may be sold to house-holders who have previously intimated their willingness to raise one or two pigs. Full instructions as to care, etc., will be distributed. Thus a sow bred will be placed with many men who never before had one.

The Family Pig Scheme

The idea of getting the house-holder in the small towns and villages to raise a family pig is an old one but has been decidedly out of vogue in Canada. Germany by this method alone raises more hogs than all our supply.

It is probable that an effort will be made to get the cities to deliver garbage, which, when boiled would be suitable food for the sows, thus cutting down the expense of maintenance. The production of pork would be greatly increased in less than one year and this without curtailing the output of wheat one bushel.

In addition to these plans the Saskatchewan government will also sell to farmers unbred sows at \$10.00 to \$12.00 per head below price of sows that have been bred. This will suit the man who owns a good boar or who can secure the services of one. The scheme will be financed by the government. Write the Livestock Commissioner Department of Agriculture for further information on this scheme.

MANITOBA'S HOG PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

On November the 29th about 125 farmers and women, representing municipalities, agricultural societies, grain growers' associations and home economic societies, gathered in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, to discuss the question of carrying on a campaign for greater hog production in Manitoba. This conference was the result of special requests by the Food Controller that every possible effort be made to produce the maximum amount of pork products within the next few months. Since December is the great breeding month in this country it was certain something must be done immediately if anything actual was to be accomplished this year.

The discussion lasted all day and a number of important resolutions were passed. The most important was this: "That this conference representing the agricultural societies, the grain growers' associations, the livestock and dairy associations, the home economics societies, the boys' and girls' clubs of Manitoba, realizes the seriousness of the food situation in regard to Great Britain and her allies and the members pledge themselves to their utmost to present the situation to the whole people of Manitoba and to secure united action in increased livestock production and in other measures recommended." This resolution was carried unanimously. It means that the farmers and women gathered in this conference are going back to their homes

"This is the Kind of Horse the Government wants"



No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Bony Growth, Capped Hock, Wind Puff, Strained Tendon or Sweeney can now pass the keen-eyed Inspectors of the Government Remount Stations.

Splendid-looking Horses—otherwise sound—are being turned down because of some blemish that could be quickly cured with

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Here is your chance to make money for yourself and at the same time to help in the Government's great Thrift and Production movement.

Put your horse into condition with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. A safe and reliable remedy. Gombault's Caustic Balsam if applied immediately after burns, bruises or cuts, is a perfect antiseptic—soothing and healing. An absolutely safe, external remedy for man or beast.

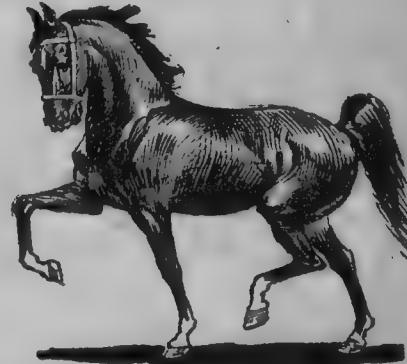
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold will surely give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by parcel post with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc.

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Top Prices Paid—
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MUST BE SOUND



You are truly doing National Service, when you sell to the Government, horses sound in limb and body. Every branch of the Service needs our sturdy mounts. But inspectors are not interested in lame or blemished horses—they must be sound.

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Have you a horse which might be rejected because of a Spavin, Thoroughpin, Bursa Enlargement, Shoe Boil, Capped Hock, Swollen Gland, Thickened Tissue, Enlarged Veins, Rheumatic Deposit, or any Puff or Swelling?

ABSORBINE will remove the blemish—stop the lameness—strengthen the weak part—make the horse sound.

ABSORBINE does not blister or remove the hair; absolutely safe; and the animal can be worked while being treated.

ABSORBINE is economical, because only a few drops are required for each application.

\$2 a bottle—at druggists or sent post paid
on receipt of price. Book "A" free.

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Acme Percherons

These horses are the outcome of careful selection and intelligent breeding along a definite line extending over a period of fifteen years at Acme, Alberta. The qualities of the original foundation stock have been retained and improved through several generations. Stud headed by "Marathon."

Acme Percherons possess size, quality and action. They have exceptionally good underpinning.



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I have a few choice yearling and two-year-old stallions for sale. These are extra good colts of the right stamp.

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Percherons of Quality

Just arrived, a choice collection of 27 HEAD of young Stallions, ranging from TWO TO SEVEN YEARS OLD, big growthy horses of the best blood and breeding.

They have lots of quality and are in good hard condition, not pampered in any way. Now is the time to select your stallion to get him in good order for next year.

We have also a good well bred 7 year old Clydesdale for sale.

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CALGARY

When you consider purchasing

COTTON SEED MEAL

Established 1875

Think of us and come to Headquarters

Incorporated 1915

F. W. BRODE & CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

BRANCH OFFICE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

We are pioneers in this business. Cotton Seed Meal is our specialty, and has been for over 40 years. We devote to it our entire time. We can supply you at all times. We select the quality shipped under our Brands and keep them up to a high standard.

OUR BRAND ON THE TAG MEANS QUALITY IN THE BAG

Ewe Lambs for Breeding Purposes

The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply—

A. A. MacMILLAN

In charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

to put on next week in all the different communities throughout Manitoba an enthusiastic campaign for increased hog production. It is to be hoped that they will have every sympathy and assistance from the other members of the community and by this concerted action great results may be achieved.

The Labor Problem

The meeting was addressed by H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner for Canada; Professor J. B. Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College; J. D. McGregor, Western Canada Food Controller; Dan Johnson, of the Dominion Livestock Branch; W. W. Fraser, Livestock Commissioner for Manitoba and others.

Discussion on the two great problems of labor shortage and beef shortage developed of course during the discussion and resolutions were passed which were designed to help out in the solution of these two troubles. The first dealt with experienced farm labor. It was, "That while the members of this conference are fully aware of the military necessities yet we have been assured the necessity of provisioning the allies and the allied army is the paramount obligation of Canada; that therefore, trained farmers, farmers' sons and farm help in view of the situation are of greatest national service if allowed to remain in their present occupation."

The second resolution arose from the discussion of the alien labor problem. A few wanted to have alien labor conscripted and put to work at definite wages but the larger body of the convention saw that it would be unfair to conscript any one portion of the labor resources without conscripting all other labor resources in the country. In consequence the following resolution was passed: "That the labor crisis can be met only by the registration and organization of all labor resources and this should be at once proceeded with in the name of national service." Both of these resolutions were carried unanimously and were forwarded immediately to members of the government.

The Feed Question

An important announcement in regard to the regulation of stock feeds was made by the Livestock Commissioner. It has been decided by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to appoint R. J. Allen, B.S.A., who has had experience in dealing with the feed question to look after the distribution of mill feed and possibly screenings in Canada. Before livestock feed may be exported from Canada it will be necessary to secure a license from the food controller. When application is made for this license the intending shipper must state the price he has been bid for his feed and accompany his application with a sample of the feed. Mr. Allen then examines it and if he thinks it can be used in Canada he may purchase it for distribution in this country. The shipper must sell to him at that price and if it is not wanted in Canada of course exportation will be allowed. The Dominion department is trying to arrange with the provincial departments of agriculture to take orders for feed from anyone in any part of each province and forward these orders to Ottawa. The provincial departments will be asked to guarantee the financial stability of the applicants for this feed. The mill nearest to the applicants may be then asked to forward the required feed to him and payment may be made direct to the mill or other sellers instead of to the government. This probably will not always be possible but it is designed to have it so whenever such can be done.

The old question of screenings then came up for discussion. Nothing definite has yet been arranged in the way of finding any more satisfactory solution of the matter than was done recently at Winnipeg but it is anticipated that something will be accomplished early next week.

A resolution was passed asking the municipal, town and village councils to make it feasible for the residents of towns and villages to raise and feed pigs under supervision. A scheme of this kind is now being fostered in Saskatchewan. Sanitary precautions would have to be taken but these would not be difficult to handle.

The banks of Manitoba were commended for their policy of helping members of boys' and girls' clubs to

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CATALOGUE

Ready January, 1918. Send your name.

We are buyers of Timothy, Bromegrass and Western Rye.

**Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
LIMITED**
WINNIPEG :: CANADA

Water Your Stock

with a New Improved
Straw Burning

Snow Melter and Feed Cooker

WE PAY FREIGHT



Boiler, 28 ins. x 18 ins. x 6 ft., Fire Box, 28 ins. x 24 ins. x 6 ft. \$30.25

Boiler, 28 ins. x 18 ins. x 8 ft., Fire Box, 28 ins. x 24 ins. x 8 feet \$37.75

An Unconditional Guarantee with Every Cooker.

SEND FOR CATALOG
Freeland Steel Tank Co.
HALBRITE, SASK.

NOTE THESE PRICES ON

Calf Meal

"Growfast," per 100 pounds, \$5.75
"Royal Purple," per 100 lbs., 6.00

Get our Quotation on
OATS and HAY
in Carload Lots

S. A. EARLY & CO. LTD.
SASKATOON, SASK.

The Wonderful—Light-Running Gilson Thresher

"Goes like Sixty"



Save Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnished with or without Blower. Send for full particulars.

GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

Dept. 3, Winnipeg, Man. 48

buy feeding stock and it was recommended that the policy be extended by all banks of the province.

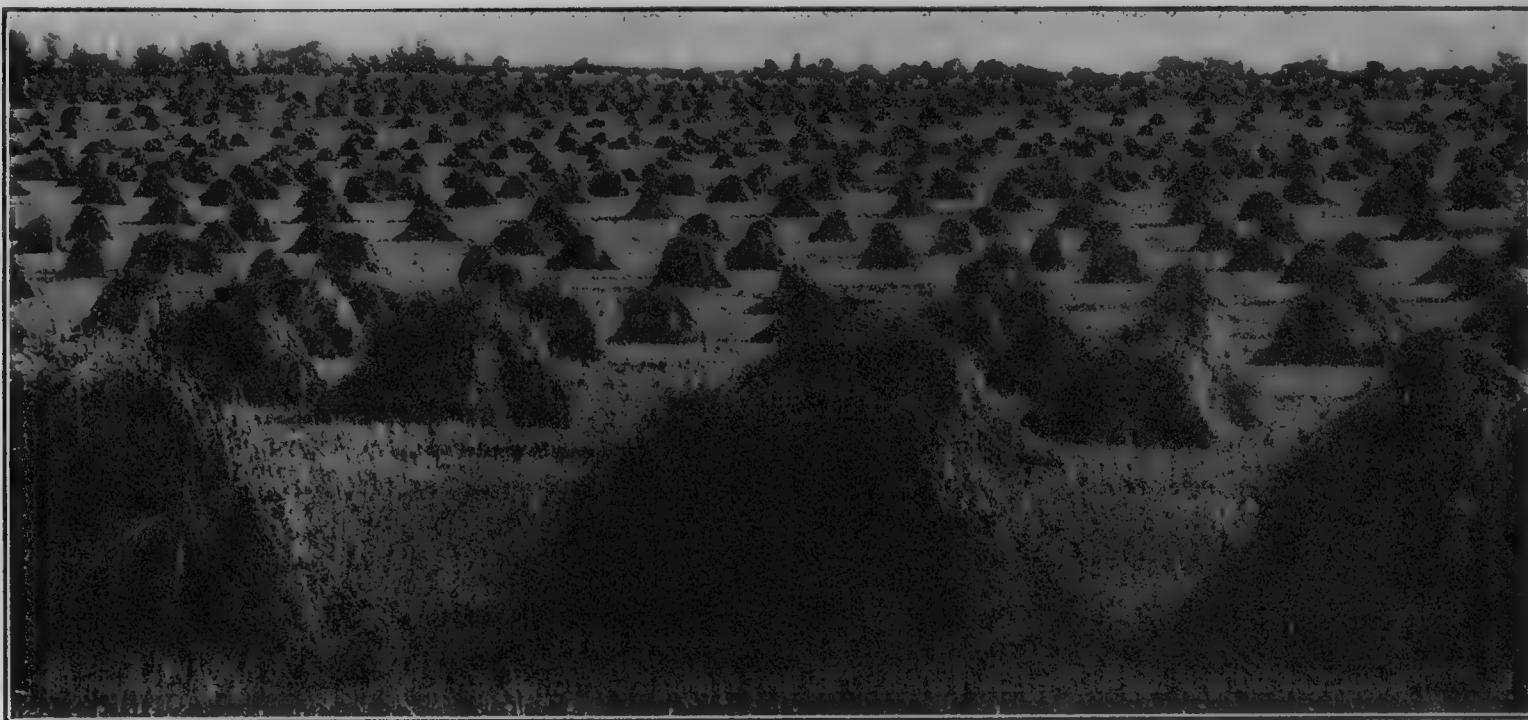
It was resolved by resolution to ask every minister in Manitoba to preach a sermon on production and conservation of food.

It was also resolved that the provincial department of agriculture be responsible for the machinery in the distribution of feeding and breeding stock, and any other measures found necessary to promote the greater hog production campaign.

A resolution of congratulation on the appointment of H. S. Arkell and J. D. McGregor as livestock commissioners for Canada and food controller for Western Canada, respectively, was passed.



Province of Alberta



ALBERTA HARVEST SCENE.

For the third consecutive year the Province of Alberta stands first in the Dominion for crop production. In this critical time in the world's food situation, we are favored with a splendid crop of better than average quality. At present prices, such a crop will be the most profitable ever harvested in the Province.

Following two heavy crops, this year's crop has put the farmer in a strong position, financially. Land values are stronger and sales have been more frequent, especially in the wheat districts, than ever before.

Prices for grain and livestock are record breaking. The livestock industry for the Province has been strengthened by the accession of many famous animals, and the livestock exhibits this season were the best in the history of the Province.

Alberta's supremacy as a stock-raising country is becoming more and more apparent. Great expansion is taking place from year to year in all lines of livestock. Experience and available figures support the prophecy that although grain prices may recede after the war, livestock prices must continue high for many years to come.

Alberta dairy products are still in the lead, winning high honors at all the important exhibitions, against the exhibits from every other Canadian Province, and pronounced the finest display in Canada. Alberta butter is preferred over all other Canadian butter, for domestic and export trade.

The prosperity of Alberta's farming population is having some effect in the Towns and Cities in making general trade good and somewhat raising the sub-normal level of rents. The general situation as affected by Alberta farmers' earnings is well illustrated by the fact that twice as many licenses for automobiles were issued in the first six months of 1917 as during the whole of 1916. A single agent in one of the smaller Cities placed an order for One Million Dollars worth of a certain car, for delivery within fourteen months.

Immigration of United States farmers into Alberta is greater than at any time in the last four years. During the first ten months of the present year, immigration returns show over 100 per cent. increase and 200 per cent. more than 1915 figures.

Alberta still has thousands of free homesteads, many of which are within close proximity to railway facilities, awaiting settlers.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL
Minister of Agriculture
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS
CHIEF PUBLICITY COMMISSIONER
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA



HE'S FIGHTING FOR YOU - YOU CAN AT LEAST RELIEVE HIS SUFFERING

Probably you never thought of it that way before—but it's true. Your contribution will assist the Red Cross Society in its great work of mercy—ministering to the needs of our fallen soldiers on the battlefields. The gift that you withhold, and fail to give, curtails the work of this great organization and may be the cause of some wounded hero being left to die—without a chance for life. Increasing needs mean ever-increasing expenses. The need was never greater than it is today. If you have not contributed something to this noble work, do so now.

Secure from bursting shells and the myriad agonies of war it is easy for us to forget the great responsibility we carry for the men "over there"—who are fighting for us. The least we can do is to relieve their suffering. Your contribution to the Red Cross will make possible the carrying on of this great work. Your contribution in dollars will be small compared to the sacrifices our brave boys are making on the firing line. So give till it hurts—give generously. He gives twice who gives quickly. Whatever you give will be gratefully received and thankfully acknowledged.

Your Contribution Sent Today May Save a Fallen Hero's Life

This special opportunity for giving is offered to enable you to perform a duty that we know you will appreciate and recognize. The farmers of Western Canada have given generously to this worthy necessity—but they have not been afforded the opportunities for consistent giving that has been given in repeated canvasses made for the same patriotic cause in the city. The chance to do your part is now given you. Do not neglect it. Your duty is plain. Give what you can. The need is great. Give now—you may later forget.

Thousands of Canada's best sons have sacrificed home life, business, friends and all that life holds most dear to them. Sacrificed life itself for those of us who remain at home—unable to fight the just battles of a noble cause. Our part is to see that these heroes of many battles are cared for to the limit of our possibilities. Your contribution to the Red Cross will bring comforts to the wounded—and maybe life to the dying. You cannot withhold your gift from such a cause. Send your contributions now before you forget.

Give Generously

IN THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS—GIVE
Mail your contributions to your provincial headquarters as shown below and make cheques or money orders payable to

Give Immediately

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Manitoba Headquarters
Industrial Bureau
Winnipeg

Saskatchewan Headquarters
New Armour Block
Regina

Alberta Headquarters
Rex Theatre
Calgary

Why Experiment With Untried Engines?

Here is the proof that the Judson is the Engine You Want

An engine that is good enough to win a World's Competition on Fuel Economy, Accessibility, Durability, Ease of Operation, Simplicity in Design and Surplus H.P. above rating is the engine you want.



Awarded us as First place in Competition against some of the Best Made Engines in the World

Used and Endorsed by progressive farmers throughout the West. Men who appreciate a quality article at the right price.

IT'S PERFORMANCE THAT COUNTS

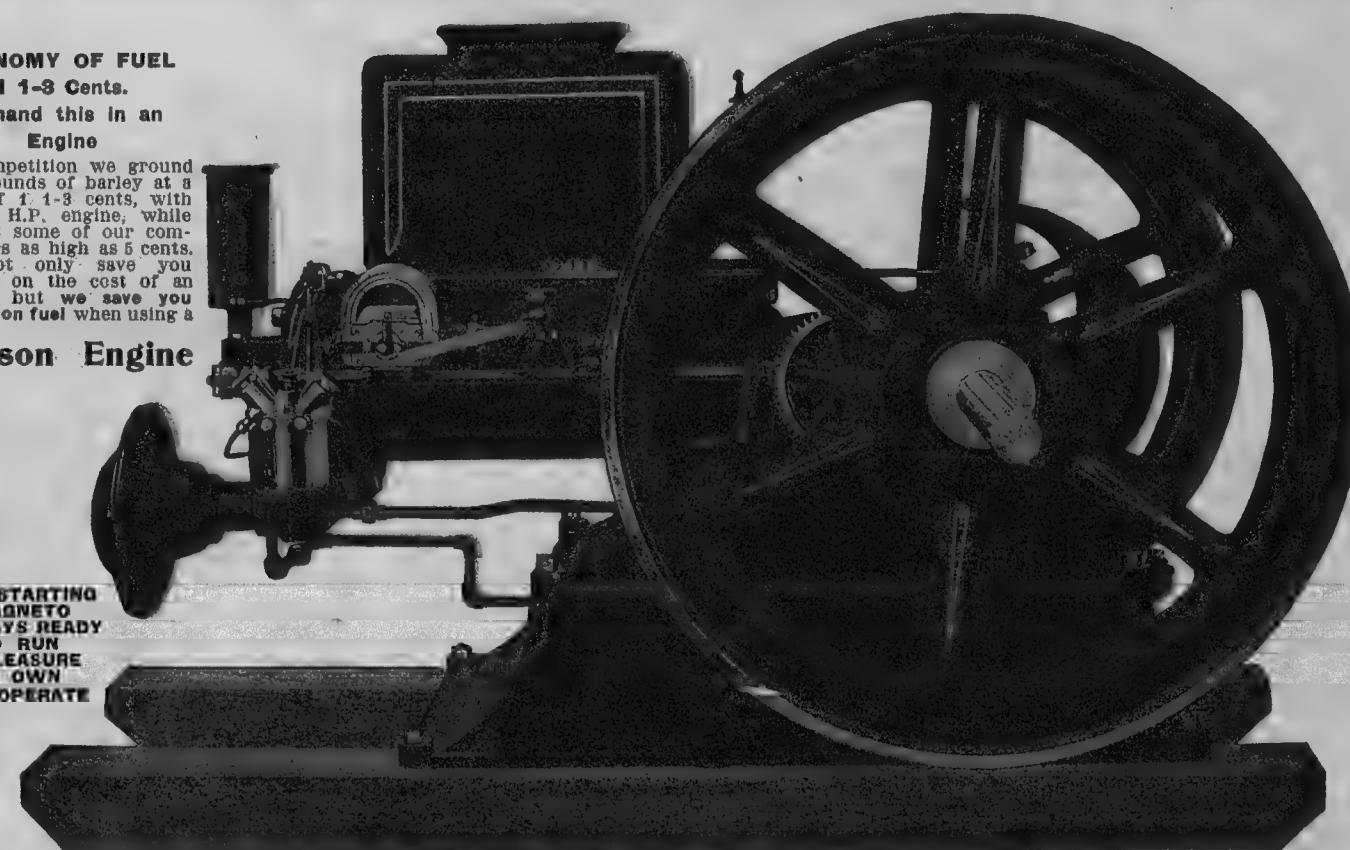
ECONOMY OF FUEL

1 1-3 Cents.

Demand this in an Engine

In competition we ground 100 pounds of barley at a cost of 1. 1-3 cents, with our 7 H.P. engine, while it cost some of our competitors as high as 5 cents. We not only save you money on the cost of an engine but we save you money on fuel when using a Judson Engine

SELF-STARTING MAGNETO ALWAYS READY TO RUN A PLEASURE TO OWN AND OPERATE



THROTTLE GOVERNED THE ONLY ENGINE THAT WILL OPERATE SATISFACTORILY ON KEROSENE AS WELL AS ON GASOLINE

What We Sell

GRINDERS
WOOD GAWS
HARNESS
HARDWARE
WIRE FENCING
FARM IMPLEMENTS
FARM SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT of ALL KINDS for the FARM

Any Size from 1 h.p. to 30 h.p.

The every-day users of Judson Engines will tell you in plain language what our engine has done for them. Let us send you this Booklet and you can read for yourself.

The Only Condition under which you can Buy an Engine or other Farm Equipment from Us.

OUR ENGINE AND IMPLEMENT GUARANTEE

We accept your order with the understanding that you are to take—any piece of machinery—purchased from us and try it out thoroughly at your own work, and under any conditions that one could impose upon a machine of its kind; try it out alongside of any similar machine of other makes. Give it every test you can possibly think of, and if it does not satisfy you absolutely, and convince you beyond all doubt that it is in every way the superior machine we claim, and as good a machine as you can possibly buy elsewhere at any price, we expect you to send it back to us at our expense and we will return to you the full price you paid for it and freight charges.

We have proved beyond doubt that we sell the highest grade merchandise that money can buy

C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD. - WINNIPEG

FROM FACTORY TO FARM

SEND US THIS COUPON TO-DAY. IT WILL BRING OUR CATALOGUE THAT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY



TEAR OFF TO HERE AND PUT IN ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG

Gentlemen: Kindly send me free copy of your Gasoline Engine and Farm Supply Catalog.

Name _____

P.O. _____

Province _____

O.G.G. _____



Your Choice Sent on Free Trial

See Coupon on Opposite Page

A **N** astounding offer—the New Edison, Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the new Diamond Stylus reproducer, and twelve brand new Diamond Amberol Records sent to you on **absolutely free trial**. Send no money—just fill out the coupon on opposite page and send it to us at once. We will send you the complete outfit immediately. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits of the big cities. Laugh at the side-splitting minstrel shows. Hear anything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville. Then, if you choose, send the whole outfit back to us at our expense. Don't miss this offer.

Only \$100 After Trial

Is Your Home Happy?

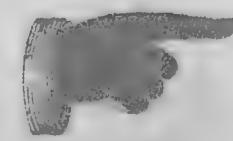
How about your home? Is it a real home? Is it something more than a place to eat and a place to sleep and to shelter you? Is it a place where the united family can gather together and be happy? Has it something that will make your friends enjoy visiting you? That kind of a home is a happy home. And anything that will bring you such a life means as much to you as food and clothing. It is a *necessity*.

Put music into your home and you will have the greatest influence for happiness that the world has ever known. It is the mother's lullaby, the warrior's cry, the lover's song—who, indeed, does not find the expression of all his moods and emotions in music? And now Mr. Edison's genius has put real music within your reach. You can make it part of your life.

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send us only \$1. Pay the balance for the complete outfit in small monthly payments. (See terms in coupon on the opposite page.)

Think of it—a \$1 payment, and a few dollars a month to get an outfit of Mr. Edison's new phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the life-like music—the wonderful Blue Amberol Records. The finest, the best that money can buy at very much less than the price at which imitations of the Genuine New Edison are offered. Get the New Edison on free trial. Just send the coupon on the opposite page. Send no money.

**Send This
Coupon Today**



Remarkable Special Offer On This Great Outfit

Outfit No. 62 New Model Instrument cabinet complete—two pieces. An entire phonograph outfit, just like the very highest priced instruments *and at one-fifth the price*. Cabinet finished in dull brown oak to match instrument. Capacity 80 records. Height of outfit complete, 42½ inches, width, 18¾ inches, length 17 inches. Price, complete, with 12 Blue Amberol Records, only \$62.00. (See terms in coupon on opposite page.)



Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Phonograph

AFTER years of labor on his favorite invention, Mr. Edison has made the music of the phonograph true to life. There is no reason, now—especially since we make this rock-bottom offer—why you should be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's genuine instrument. You are under no obligation on this free trial offer. Hear the New Edison in your own home before you decide to buy.

Send No Money —Just the Coupon

 home on free trial. See what a wonderful instrument it is—how it brings the music of the world's greatest singers and players, the sweet, old time melodies, the jokes of the funniest vaudeville actors, all right into your own parlor, as if they were there in person. See for yourself how much you need the New Edison in your life. See how much happier it will make your home. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. No money down, no C. O. D. You pay us nothing unless you keep the outfit. Send it back if you wish at our expense. Or pay only \$1 after the trial, and balance in easy monthly payments as explained below.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Dists., Dept. 819, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

United States Office: Edison Block, Chicago, U.S.A.

Convince yourself first.
Get the New Edison in your

Outfit No. 76

A superb instrument, wonderful bargain. Handsomely plated and polished. Richly enameled. Size 15½ inches high, 14½ inches wide, 19½ inches long. Regularly finished in mahogany and golden oak. May be had also in weathered oak or fumed oak. Price, with 12 Blue Amberol Records, only \$76.00. (See terms in coupon below).

No obligation to buy in sending this coupon; this is just an application for a Free Trial

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Dists., Dept. 819, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Babson:—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph with the new Diamond Stylus reproducer in my own home on free trial. Send me the outfit which I have checked below, including the twelve Blue Amberol Records. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price direct from you on your special terms. I agree merely to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small freight or express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of \$1.00 within forty-eight hours after the free trial or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make monthly payments thereafter of (Check the square below to the left of the outfit which you wish to have us ship).

Outfit No. 48 \$4.50 for 10 months and \$2.40 for the 11th month. Complete price, with 12 records, \$48.40. Outfit No. 62 \$6.00 for 10 months and \$1.00 for the 11th month. Complete price, with 12 records, \$62.00. Outfit No. 76 \$7.50 for 10 months and 90 cents for the 11th month. Complete price, with 12 records, \$76.90. Send me the outfit finished in mahogany...golden oak...weathered oak...fumed oak.

My name..... Address of R. F. D. No..... City.....

State..... Shipping point..... Ship by..... Express..... Occupation.....

Age..... Married or Single..... If steadily employed at a salary please state.....

How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity?..... If there is any possibility of changing

your address during the next year, what will be your next address?.....

"The Kitchen must help as well as
the workshop and the trenches"

Lloyd George

The thrifty house-
wife saves in all her
baking by using

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread



We extend
to all:
a hearty
Christmas
greeting.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
Millers to the People
WINNIPEG BRANDON CALGARY GODERICH



Wonderful New Coal Oil Light

Beats Gasoline or Electricity

Whole Room is Light as Day

More and Better Light—On Less Oil

Beats
Electric

**Test This Wonderful Coal Oil Mantle Light
10 Days FREE—Just Send the Coupon**

Saves
Money

ACCEPT this free trial offer. Find out at our risk how your home can be better lighted than a city home. For here's a light that beats gas, beats gasoline, beats even the tungsten electric light. It is five times as efficient as the ordinary round wick flame lamp. Who says it is? The Government Bureau of Standards says so—34 great universities say so—their exhaustive tests have proven it. This light was awarded the gold medal at the Panama Exposition as the world's best. To have this wonderful light in your home means money saved. It pays for itself, using less than half as much oil as round wick, open flame lamps.

Half the Oil Goes Twice as Far

Air is the most abundant thing in the world. Out of 94% air mixed with the vapor of the oil, the Aladdin, by the use of a mantle, creates the most mellow, restful, steady light ever produced. It burns 70 hours on a gallon of oil. Saves eye strain and brings cheer and contentment to the home. Dim lights have caused untold eye strain, headache and misery. The poor lamps

of the country are responsible for the fact that one out of every five among country children has defective vision while only one out of twenty among city children is similarly afflicted.

The Aladdin banishes dim light and eye strain. Saves the children's eyes, encourages study and reading—makes them glad to stay home.

\$1000 in Gold

For Lamp Equal to Aladdin

To prove that our statements regarding the superiority of the Aladdin are not mere idle claims, we offer \$1000, ready for instant payment, to any person who can produce or show us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin. Write for circular giving particulars of this great challenge offer. This offer has been standing for more than four years, but up to the present date, not one single lamp has been submitted for a test.

Write for Yours Today

Send No Money—Charges Prepaid

Let us send you an Aladdin to use ten nights in your home—charges prepaid—return charges

paid too in case you are not entirely satisfied. Find out how it floods the whole room with mellow, cheerful light—how it really does beat gas, electricity and acetylene for brilliancy—how noiseless, smokeless and odorless it is—how it saves half or more in oil and actually pays for itself.

Keep the Aladdin Without Cost

We have thousands of inquiries from our advertising. We want a user in your neighborhood, so we can say to inquirers: "Go and see the lamp." If you are willing to let folks see your Aladdin lighted up, you can keep yours without cost. Send the coupon. The first applicant from each town is offered this chance. Send the coupon today. Be the first.

The Mantle Lamp Company

261 Aladdin Bldg., Winnipeg

Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World

Also Offices and Warehouses at Montreal, Chicago, New York City, and Portland, Ore.

Get an *Aladdin* Free
Make a Lot of Money!

Just Send
the
Coupon

Make \$100 to \$300 per month, spare time, same as these men, without experience.

Geo. B. Quimby, Elma, R1, wrote April 1, 1917: "I never sold anything before I started with the Aladdin. The first five days I sold 17 lamps." Claude Bridges, Macon, writing April 24, 1917, said: "In the three months' time I have been working I have sold 120 lamps." Bert Archenbronn, Grass Lake, "called at 30 homes—sold 24 lamps—and all in less than 6 days' work." R. L. Eberman, Metzger, wrote March 29, 1917: "I have sold hundreds of Aladdin lamps in a field honeycombed with electric light current." W. B. Stine, Surprise, sold 8 Aladdins in 4 hours. G. R. Baldwin, Marysville, sold 33 in one week. Rev. Theo. L. Blanken, Millford, sold 5 in one afternoon. We have thousands of letters like these from all parts of the country.

No Experience is Necessary

You don't have to be a good talker. Our wonderful light "talks" for itself. No investment necessary. We furnish the goods on 30 days' credit. Send the coupon. Look into this wonderful opportunity now.

THE MANTLE LAMP CO., 261 Aladdin Bldg., Winnipeg
Gentlemen:—Send me full particulars about—

- Proof that the Aladdin Mantle Lamp gives the world's best light at a big saving in oil.
- Your offer to send the Aladdin *prepaid* for ten days free trial and how it can be kept without charge.
- Your plan whereby I can get an Aladdin free and make a lot of money without the need of experience or capital.

(NOTE:—If you are interested in the money-making opportunity, write a letter and attach to the coupon, tell us something about yourself, whether or not you have a rig or auto to work in rural districts, give your age, present occupation; say whether you can work full time or just part time, when you can start and what territory you would prefer. Hurry your letter before territory is taken.)

Name.....

P.O.

R. F. D. or Street No. Province....

CHRISTMAS IS COMING



**GET YOUR
ORDER IN EARLY**

EATON CHRISTMAS STOCKS

ARE MOST COMPLETE

Goods of every description, all new and fresh, are on hand at this store from which to make your gift selections. Goods from England, from Japan, from the Southern States, from Eastern Canada, in fact, from wherever our buyers could find Christmas gifts of cheer and gladness for homes throughout the West.

Do Not Be Disappointed

Generous as our anticipation of what the demand would be, advance orders already indicate that it will be difficult for us to fill orders in certain lines. There is still sufficient time to make your selection from stocks as yet unbroken and to make re-shipments of goods you intend for friends, at a distance, or to exchange for duplicate such articles as you wish. So do not delay, but

Do Your Christmas Buying Early

The above phrase has been a slogan for many holiday seasons, but never has its importance been more significant than this year.

Not only have prices been affected under the conditions now existing, but it has been impossible for us to get the usual enormous quantities in some lines which have always proven so popular with **EATON** customers. For this reason we advise you not to delay but to send in a complete order covering your Christmas wants as soon as it is convenient to do so.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

THE EASIEST WAY TO DO YOUR CHRISTMAS BUYING

Is to use this book, our Fall and Winter Catalogue. Not alone does it contain everything imaginable in the way of gifts for the family, and the family's friends—but it also covers every personal need and household necessity. If you haven't a copy write us now, giving your name and address, and we will see that a book goes forward to you without delay.



LIVE POULTRY and Eggs Wanted

The approach of Christmas strengthens the demand for poultry. The price of feed is likely to remain high therefore it will pay you to send all your poultry to us at the attractive prices we are offering for early shipment. We can handle any quantity. Give honest weight and pay cash on receipt of goods. You save money by shipping to us because we prepay all express charges for crates sent out to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and do not charge the shipper back with this out-of-pocket expense when sending our returns.

We are handling Dressed Poultry of any kind and we are paying 3 cents a pound more than for live poultry.

Spring Chickens, good condition, lb. 17c

Turkeys, in good condition from 7 lbs. and up, per lb. 21c

Geese, any age, per lb. 16c

Ducks, any age, per lb. 17c

Old Roosters, per lb. 12c

Old Hens, in good condition, from 4 lbs. up 15c

All prices quoted hold good until December 25th. All Prices F.O.B.

We are also in a position to handle all the Dressed Hogs you can ship and should be glad to have you write us for quotations.

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 PRITCHARD AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry Wanted

Old Hens, per lb. 14c-15c
Roosters, per lb. 12c
Ducks, per lb. 16c
Turkeys, per lb. 21c
Geese, per lb. 150-160
Spring Chickens, per lb. 160-170

Old Birds in Good Condition

We are also handling Dry Picked Poultry, head and feet on, 3 cents above prices mentioned.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY

By shipping to us you are assured of honest weight, absolute security, and prompt returns.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES
Turkeys, from 7 lbs. in good condition, per lb. 21c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb. 17c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 15c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 17c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 12c
Geese, per lb. 16c
All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this issue.

MAKE YOUR OWN CRATES
To save express charges out on empty crates it would be advisable to make your own crates. Get boxes from your local merchant. The express agent at your point will give you full particulars regarding the company's requirements as to ventilation and crate sizes. We will send crates if requested. The earlier you ship to us, the better for you.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Live Poultry Wanted

Hens, 4 lbs., per lb. 15c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 16c
Ducks, per lb. 17c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 21c
Spring Chickens, in good condition per lb. 17c
Geese, per lb. 15c
Fat Geese, per lb. 17c
These prices guaranteed till December 1st. F.O.B. Winnipeg.

All these prices are for Poultry in good condition. We are also handling dry picked poultry, head and feet on, 3 cents above prices mentioned.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 Aikens St., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

PACKERS' PROFITS IN U.S.A.

Packers' profits in the meat trade of the United States were fixed on November 24, by the United States food administration, through Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division, at 2.5 per cent. of the total sales, and in addition to this the five big packers are subject to the further restrictions that their earnings from this class of business may not exceed 9 per cent. of the average capital necessarily used by them. These profits, according to the ruling, are to be net after all expenses are paid.

Mr. Cotton's statement in part follows:

"The 'meat business' (on the investment in which this 9 per cent. is computed) will include slaughtering and all meats and meat products, fresh or prepared, and all foods which are mainly of animal origin. It will also include the operation of cars and marketing branches, and the business in by-products of livestock, such as hides, wool, fat, bones, offal and tankage, but it will not include the 'specialty business' of which we shall speak later."

"So much of the business done by any packer as does not deal with the slaughtering of livestock or the products of slaughtered livestock, or with food, or does not use the distribution facilities of the packing business, is not subject to these rules."

"I am not willing to take the chance of leaving these specialties, which are so often closely connected with the meat business, unrestricted while the necessary investigations go on and the problems of regulation are solved. Therefore, I shall make a ruling which is only temporary: That on his specialty branches, taken as a whole, the large packer may not make a total profit at an annual rate exceeding 15 per cent. on his investment. The investment in the specialties will be determined and the rate ascertained in the same way as in the meat business."

Will Protect Small Packers

"The five large packers will not be permitted to use the profits of their specialty business to injure the smaller packers, nor will they be permitted to adjust pork prices at the expense of beef or mutton, or vice versa. This regulation of profits is not to be used as an instrument to permit them to encroach on the share of business done by the smaller packers."

"It is essential that the smaller packer shall continue his operations to the fullest extent, and his earnings, in view of his risk, must be liberal. The system of regulation which restricts his earnings must be simple and easy to apply. After investigation and consideration it has been determined to permit the packers (except the five large packers, whom we shall speak of in a moment) to earn an annual profit equal to 2.5 per cent. on their total sales. This profit is to be net after expenses are paid; interest on money borrowed will be treated as an expense, but expenses do not include federal taxes, which the packer must pay himself out of his profits. Regulations will be so drawn."

Regulate Retail Prices

Announcement has also been made by Mr. Cotton, that retail meat prices are to be regulated throughout the nation by the food administration. The program involving the retailer provides first for an exhaustive but rapid inquiry into the retail situation both involving methods of distribution and profits. A full report will be made to the meat division of the food administration. Upon this will be based recommendations to be made to food administrators of the various states. They will at once start their local food committees in cities and towns throughout their states to work, and prices will be interpreted for the public.

The adverse influence of meatless days at Chicago for choice grades of beef cattle, is discernible in the recent decline in that class. They were never scarcer, but the product of cattle, such as sold a short while back up to \$17.00 to \$17.90, is not the kind of beef that the soldier boys or the average consumer gets, nor is there an export outlet for that kind.



More Power at Lower Cost

If you want to get cheap power from your engine, stop the waste of fuel and oil caused by leaky, badly-fitting piston rings. That's what makes the cost so high.

They are responsible for gas leakage that weakens compression—for energy escaping instead of doing its work on the crank shaft—excessive friction and cylinder wear—burning up of oil in the cylinders.

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They are the one and only form of piston rings that are absolutely gas and oil tight at every stage of

operation. They get every ounce of power out of the fuel—keep down all surplus oil and are known to possess as much as 40 per cent. lighter tension than many other piston rings in use.

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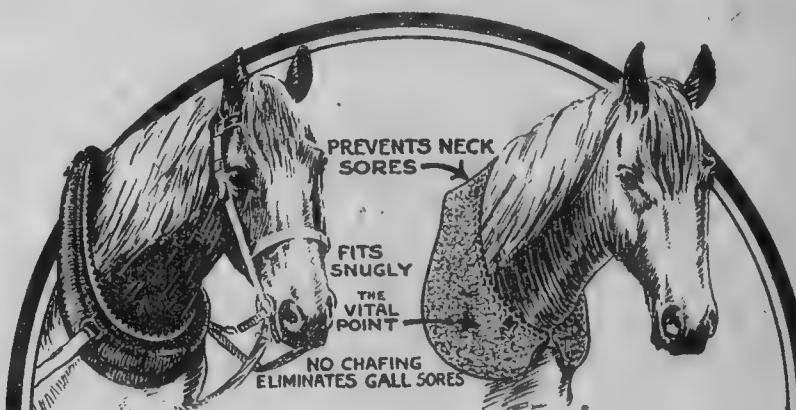
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You can get Leak-Proof Piston Rings from your repair man or local garage. If he can't supply you—write us direct, giving his name. We'll see that you get them.

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Send for Free Booklet: "To Have and To Hold Power." It tells you all about piston rings and what Leak Proof efficiency means.



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A Ventiplex Pad will make the collar fit properly on the shoulders and it will be comfortable for your horse to pull.

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Preparing the Car for Winter

Concerning the Battery—Grinding Valves—Cleaning the Body

A. C. Emmett

To those who have put their cars out of use for the winter months, some few suggestions as to their proper care may be of service, and save expense and trouble when spring once more makes possible the use of the car.

When a car is equipped with storage batteries, the first point to impress upon the car owner is the absolute necessity of proper care of the battery, if it is to be preserved in first-class condition. The best way to insure this is to remove the battery from the car, box it, and ship it to some point where it can be properly stored and charged from time to time, thereby preserving it from disintegration. Several firms in Winnipeg, Brandon, and other centres are especially equipped for this work, and do it at an extremely moderate charge.

After the battery has been taken care of, attention should be turned to the motor. Commence work in this direction by thoroughly draining out water from the radiator, oil from the crank case, and gasoline from the tank. Then remove all tires from wheels, clean off all dirt from outside, fill in surface cuts with tire dough, then dust liberally with talc powder, replace inner tube, and pump them up so that

they just nicely round out. After this has been done, wrap tires in old canvas or strips of thick brown paper and store away in dark, dry place, where temperature will not drop below 50 degrees, or be higher than 90 degrees. If this is done, the tires will be in good condition for service next year.

Grinding Down Your Valves

During spare time the owner with a mechanical turn of mind can do the majority of the work in connection with the overhauling of the engine, transmission, etc. Start this by removing and cleaning spark plugs. Next remove cylinder head, clean off all carbon from head of cylinder casting, piston heads, etc. Examine valves to see if they seat properly and are free from carbon deposit. If not, grind in until a perfect seat is given the valve. This operation only needs the exercise of care, the use of a good valve grinding compound, and the working of the valve backwards and forwards in a half circle, instead of spinning completely round. A little Prussian blue smeared around the valve edge and the valve again placed on its seat and turned around once or twice will im-

mediately show if a perfect seating has been obtained.

Attention should then be turned to the connecting rods, ascertaining if any bearings are loose. If so it may be only necessary to use a wrench to tighten up the bearings, but if they are in any way worn, it will be better to secure new bearings and fit them into place.

Examine engine frame thoroughly to make sure no crack or break exists. See that all bolts are in good condition, and have proper lock washers to prevent loosening up when car again goes into service. Remove all wiring, taking care in doing so to mark wires in such a manner that no difficulty will be met in reconnecting them properly. Examine all wires to see that they are not cracked, allowing the escape of current through contact with frame at any bare spot. New wires should be fitted if any weak spot is discovered, as covering with friction tape is only a temporary remedy.

Attention should also be paid to the fit of pistons in the cylinder, as any undue play, due to scoring of the cylinder walls, means loss of compression and consequent loss of power in the engine. If cylinders are badly scored it will be necessary to have them re bored, and over-size piston rings fitted to overcome the trouble. This can be done by sending in to Winnipeg, where facilities are available for the work.

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Cleaning Up The Body

When all this work has been done, and the car placed in good shape, cover it entirely over with a canvas, to keep it free from dust. It is, of course, supposed that the owner has washed off all accumulations of dirt and grease from body of car, running gear, etc., before putting it up for the winter. The top should be up, with all side curtains in place, and all bright metal parts wiped over with a rag saturated with vaseline, in order to prevent tarnishing. Whilst the tires are off the car it will be a good opportunity to remove any rust that has collected on the rims. This should be done by rubbing them well with emery paper, and afterwards giving them a coat of rim paint.

The owner can even paint his own car if he wishes to do so, as it is possible to secure properly mixed paints for this purpose, together with full instructions as to how the work is best done to secure the beautiful finish given by proper carriage painters.

Remember the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine." Give your car the proper attention whilst it is out of service for the winter, and your motoring next year will be free from worry and trouble.

FOOD CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

Information in regard to the internal conditions of Germany have been difficult to secure and undoubtedly much of that published is most unreliable. A recent issue of the New York Evening Post contained a most interesting article by a special correspondent in Switzerland. The Post is one of the most reliable papers in America and we are reproducing its article herewith:

"Zurich, Switzerland, October 15.—Since the beginning of the war, the German authorities have not published exact crop returns. They only publish at home and in neutral countries general observations about the result of the harvest. These reports are intended to show that everything is excellent. Quite by accident I happened to get hold of precise figures. A circular of the Central Food Office to the communities—which was, of course, quite confidential, but one copy of which nevertheless, crossed the Swiss frontier—states that the area of land cultivated for grain in 1917 was 450,000 hectares (or 1,125,000 acres) less than in 1916.

"Nobody knows the area of cultivated ground in 1916, but the statistics of 1913 report that the area of land sown with grain was equivalent to 36,250,000 acres; so that the decrease of about 1,250,000 acres would be 3.4 per cent. of the area cultivated in normal times. The same confidential circular states that the grain crop of 1917 was smaller by not less than 4,630,000 tons. Although the figures of 1916 are not known, we know the figures of 1913, the last normal peace year, in which the crop amounted to 30,300,000 tons. This would mean that the crop of 1917 is smaller than the quite inadequate crop of 1916 by about 15 per cent. of the normal crop. Even if it would be possible to supply Germany with the whole Roumanian crop of a normal peace year like 1913, that would only mean an import of 3,600,000 tons."

Germany and Roumania

"This is less than the deficit of the German crop of 1917, compared with the insufficient crop of 1916. But the Roumanian crop will by no means be as great as in the year 1913, as one-third of the country was not under the Central Powers' occupation and one-third was battle-ground at the time

This Book will help you Stop the Leaks in your Farm Profits

WE'VE called it "What the Farmer can do with Concrete"—a title that exactly describes it, but does not give any idea of how vital its help is to you. To realize this you've got to understand that Concrete is a big factor in successful farming. Just consider the common leaks your farm is subject to, and how Concrete stops those leaks.

Wooden Buildings rot under the stress of time and weather. Repairs cost money. Concrete won't rot.

Rats are another source of leakage—they gnaw their way through all kinds of buildings—except Concrete, which is rat proof.

Fire on a farm usually means total loss because of the lack of water-pressure. Concrete cannot burn—another leak stopped.

Disease among your stock is usually due to unsanitary conditions. These conditions can be entirely remedied by building the wells, water tanks, septic tanks and barn floors of Concrete.

There's a type of waste that is peculiar to the farm that is built of old-style materials. For instance, mud was never intended for the paving of a feeding lot. Build your feeding floor of Concrete, and there will not be a single kernel lost.

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On Concrete Roads

there is low haulage cost and free access for all types of vehicle—any hour, any day, any season. You are surely using Concrete on your farm—you find it makes for true economy, because it never needs repairs. The same notable feature of concrete makes it the only practical material for economical road-building. Only by having Permanent Highways of Concrete can the farmer run his motor car or drive his team where and when he pleases—in quick time and in all weather.



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No Tainted Milk. No Rubber Connections.

The OMEGA Milking Machine draws the milk from the teats by a gentle alternating motion similar to hand action and conducts it to the pail through short stiff transparent celluloid tubes. The pail and the teat-cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The pail cannot be knocked over and the milk spilled, and the teat-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up the straw or manure.

The OMEGA is

Sanitary, Efficient and Easily Cleaned

There are no corners and no rubber tubes to harbor fermenting particles of milk in the OMEGA. The OMEGA has few parts, and is as easily and quickly cleaned as a milking pail. At official government tests the OMEGA was the only machine that milked faster and cleaner than by hand. The OMEGA in a 17 day test on 10 cows, compared with the 17 previous days increased the total amount of milk given by three per cent. This test was conducted by Prof. Leitch of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Users Prize The OMEGA

Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, the noted breeder and importer of Ayrshire cattle (whose cow is shown above) writes us regarding the OMEGA as follows—"In my opinion it is the greatest boon which has ever struck our country in the interest of the dairy farmer. This machine in my mind eliminates all the troubles and objections found in other milkers which I have had the privilege of seeing. It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber, the pail hanging on the cow's back, never touching the floor, the position in which the teat-cups are held insuring the most cleanly way of milking known today. The health departments of some large cities demand the use of OMEGA Milking Machines (and them only) as they supply milk with a minimum bacterial count. Learn more about the OMEGA.

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been sown. Moreover, not only the Germans, but also the Turks and the Austrians are impatiently waiting for the Roumanian grain. Consequently, Roumania could not possibly cover the deficit of the year 1917 compared only with the last year.

"What happened last year? Although Germany secured about one-third of the normal Roumanian crop and could transport it home, the bread ration considered as a minimum one from the medical point of view, namely, 250 grammes a day, could only be distributed until April 15—that is, for a period of eight months. For the rest of the year, till August 15, the ration had to be reduced by 30 per cent., or 175 grammes. Consequently the crop of 1916-17 lasted only for forty-seven weeks of normal rations, or thirty-four weeks normal and eighteen weeks reduced rations.

This crop year 1917-18, the German deficit compared with last year will be one-sixth of the normal German harvest, and the exports from Roumania to Germany will by no means be greater than a year ago, when the Germans captured the stocks grown at a time when Roumania had still all her own labor available to till the ground. It is, therefore, estimated that this year it will only be possible to keep up normal ration for forty-two or forty-three weeks. Two months of the new crop year have now passed with normal rations, so that, until the end of the

present crop year, there are only thirty-six full weekly rations at disposal, which must be sufficient for forty-four weeks. Therefore, it is estimated in Germany that on November 1, or at the latest on November 15, a reduction of the daily bread rations from 250 grammes to 175 grammes will be introduced."

The "Bread Ration"

"This reduction will be the same as in April, 1917, which caused the big revolutionary munition strikes. Through an earlier reduction of the general ration, the German authorities could perhaps increase to a small extent the number of classes which will enjoy higher rations, and also quiet the munition workers. But nevertheless the unrest will be greater than in April last, as then the introduction of the reduced bread ration was accompanied by the doubling of the meat ration with lower prices of meat. But these four months of doubled meat ration caused such a diminution of the stocks of cattle in the country that on August 15 the German authorities again reduced the meat ration, which before April 15 was 250 grammes a week. After the introduction of the reduced bread ration, each individual received 500 grammes of meat a week. On August 15, when the normal bread ration was introduced, the meat ration was not only reduced to the old level, but to 150 grammes, and in some parts of the country even to 100 grammes.

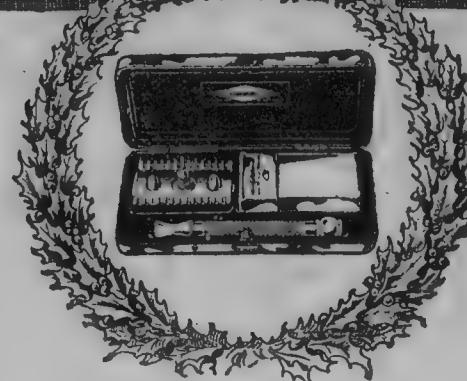
It is impossible now to increase the meat ration again without risking the complete destruction of all possibility of producing milk and butter. Consequently, the reduction of bread rations cannot be compensated by the increase of another ration, so that the causes for unrest will be far greater than last spring. It will be interesting

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A Very Merry Christmas



The business of being a man has its advantages these days as well as its responsibilities—especially if someone thinks enough about him, his needs and his wishes, to choose for his Christmas gift

The Gillette Safety Razor

Most men are practical. The welcome gift is the useful gift—the Gillette—that fits right into a man's intimate personal life, makes things easier for him, and proves its quality by the way it shaves.

At any good Hardware, Drug or Jewelry Store you can pick out a Gillette Set that will be sure to give him lasting pleasure. If you have any trouble getting what you want, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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to see in what way the German authorities will meet the danger. Will they reduce the bread ration, thereby provoking a permanent unrest for the coming winter; or will they risk continuing a normal consumption of bread (if 250 grammes a day may be considered as normal), and with it cause an absolute scarcity in the months of May and June? If the German authorities are convinced that peace will be imposed upon their enemies at the latest this winter, they will, of course, prefer premature consumption of existing stocks to weakening the home political situation in the critical period of the last exertions of war preceding peace settlements. A reduction of bread rations in time, namely at the latest on November 15, might be considered as a symptom that leading German authorities do not believe peace will be made before May next.

ly to the field is doubtless the plan which is best suited to the average farmer, or with a concrete manure pit, the liquid manure may be run into the pit with the solid manure and thus preserve both, since the liquid prevents the fermentation and firing of the solid manure.

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Write any of the following Commission Agents or Dealers at

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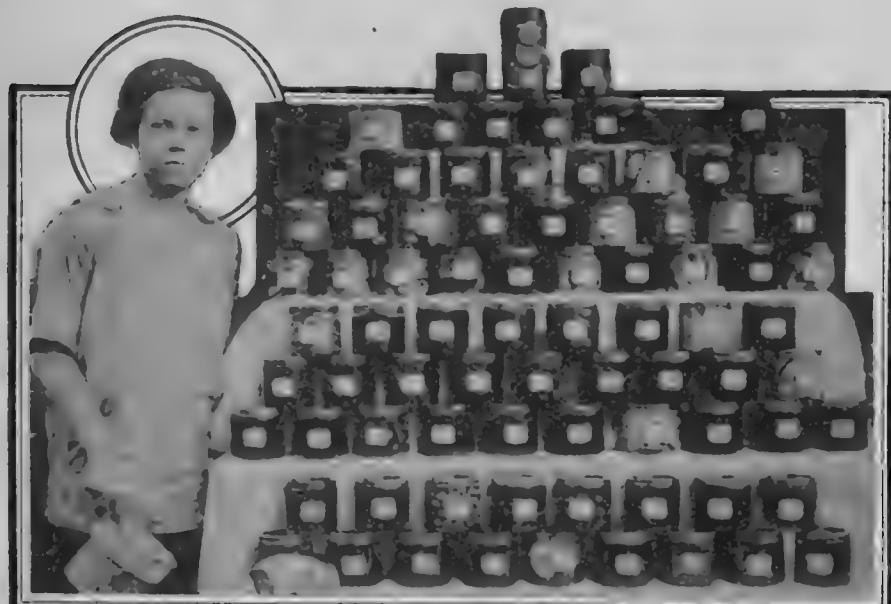
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Dehorned cattle take on flesh quickly. Their meat is tender and firm and brings a higher price. The Keystone Dehorner is used at the Government Agricultural Colleges. Write for booklet. R. H. McKenna, 219 Robert Street, Toronto.

A New Spirit Stirs in Agriculture

Boys' and Girls' Club Work is Enthusiastic Thousands of Young People on Prairie Farms



HOME Canning and Preserving contests stimulate the interest of hundreds of competent little housewives in this splendid accomplishment.



BOYS and Girls at Gladstone, Manitoba, receiving parcels of seed supplied by the Department of Agriculture in connection with their club work.



THE ambition of boys used to be to lead bands of roving pirates or hunters. Now it is to lead a calf to victory at the club fair. This illustration shows the calf contest at Portage la Prairie, Man.



A MANITOBA lassie with a basket of new-laid eggs. Boys' and girls' clubs are stimulating interest in poultry.



THE splendid school and garden of South Weyburn, S.D. 670. J. Kennedy, Inspector; W. C. McLarty, Teacher.

PACKING eggs for market and calculating the returns. One of the advantages of raising poultry is that the boys and girls earn their own pocket money. Self-reliance is a good virtue to cultivate. It helps young people to develop into successful men and women.



THE class room exhibit of the South Weyburn school at the fair held in Weyburn on September 14 and 15. Vegetables, Grain and Potatoes in the foreground; school work on wall in background.



Bringing the College to the Farm
Continued from Page 28

would then have to work to make the course as successful and popular as possible. They must make all arrangements regarding sewing machines, a place to hold the course, seating plans and any other details that might arise.

"The department arranges short courses on dress-making, millinery, cookery, canning and home-nursing."

"But what about the expense? Doesn't it cost an enormous amount of money to arrange for a whole week's demonstration and lectures?" asked the procrastinating Mrs. Stranger.

"The extension department pays the salary, travelling and living expenses of the instructors and freight on demonstration material. The society or societies bringing the short course to the community pays such expenses as hall, rent, fuel, light, advertising and such incidentals. But the expense is nothing when one thinks of the benefits to be derived from say a week's course in domestic science. In just one week it is possible to learn how to balance rations and how to prepare and serve substitutes for those things that are so needed overseas now. Imagine being taught to make a dress for oneself in a week. The small fee we have to pay does not begin to correspond with the value of the return. Of course we buy the material for our dresses and whatever millinery we do, but now-a-days with dress-making so high our dress-making bills are cut in half. Then it is an inestimable help in the making of children's clothes."

"I might tell you here of the things the young girls learned. They attended the short courses with us and it is remarkable how well they could make their own hats and their middy suits and underwear. I can assure you it takes a great weight off my shoulders now that Anna can make her own garments."

Better Farming Trains

"A few years ago I went to what is called a Demonstration Train down in Manitoba. There were lecturers on many different phases of farm work, and a woman lecturer demonstrated baking—powder biscuits and sponge cakes. I wonder if it was the same idea," asked Mrs. Stranger.

"Those better farming trains were sent out for several years in Manitoba but it has been dropped and the short courses substituted for it. Alberta and Saskatchewan still send out the better farming trains.

"I have never been satisfied in my mind that a better farming train really accomplishes any results commensurate with the time and expense outlay. The department of agriculture must realize some measure of success from them or they would never send them out year after year as they are doing. But it is scheduled to come to our town on a certain day. In that one day they ever so briefly touch a few of the essentials in all branches of farming. I never get the instruction from it which I expect because they do so much in such a short time that I can never grasp the third of it, and as for carrying it home there was so much I have forgotten it all."

Mrs. Stranger had heard her friends talk about the Better Farming Train and was quite of the opinion that they were a good thing. She said, "I think the fault must be yours unless the train is managed quite differently here to what I imagine it is, for I remember my friend Mrs. Henshaw saying that she would not miss a Better Farming Train for anything."

"Well there is this about anything of the kind," continued the little secretary, "We farm women get so few opportunities of seeing each other that we would not miss one if we could help it. Of course the Better Farming Train is an opportunity and no woman who is hungering for another women with whom to talk is going to pass it up. All these things are of an inestimable value to lonesome farm women and we welcome them in eagerness."

"You see the whole idea is to bring the college and its advantages to the country. And certainly we on farms far away from town and companionship must have something to make life slip along more easily. And we appreciate

the efforts of the college to help us out. Something must be done to give the farm boys and girls and their mothers and fathers some of the advantages the town people have bestowed on them."

When the little secretary emphasized the value of the extension work in bringing people together she touched on one of the most potent influences which the extension development exerts. The growing sense of community interrelations and the increasing number of effective organizations that are uniting persons and neighborhoods in the interest of individual and community improvement cannot be estimated. The universities and colleges on the prairie are comparatively new. The work of the extension departments has just begun, and it is not too much to say that the time will come when extension work should be able to reach and benefit through this machinery every boy and girl, every man and

woman, either directly or indirectly throughout the provinces.

District Representatives

The extension departments of the colleges and universities are now an organic part of the educational system of the three provinces. The public money spent on this development of educational facilities has been slight compared to the inestimable benefits which have accrued. It is certain that as extension work becomes better known and the demand for its furtherance becomes more aggressive the governments of the various provinces will have to make larger and larger appropriations for the carrying on of the work. Those at the heads of extension departments see very plainly several lines of work which are needing special development. Not the least of these is the district representative. The district representative in many parts of the states now occupies a position of stability and

ever increasing responsibility. The scheme has been tried out in Manitoba with very great success. At present not all districts have representatives because of the demand of war on men. The women district representative is an established factor in the social and educational fabric of to-morrow. There is a peculiar and unique need for her to-day in many of the non-English speaking districts of these prairie provinces. We are working at the Canadianizing of the non-English from altogether the wrong angle. We talk of needed legislation and all manner of things for the foreigner. But the foreigner and his wife do not need more legislation half so much as they need the personal contact with Canadians. We are too prone to set them apart and through newspapers and statutes on our law books attempt to Canadianize them. They need earnest, whole-souled Canadian men and women in their midst to personally bring to them



Will YOU Have MUSIC in YOUR Home This Christmas?

CAN you imagine any pastime more wholesome, more elevating, more enjoyable, than an evening passed in music, the whole family taking part? If you find that the evenings seem long, are monotonous or cheerless—try music to liven them up. Many, in fact most musical instruments are easy to learn. Make an instrument the Christmas gift to each member of the family—get the "home orchestra" started—make your "music corner" the most attractive spot in your community. We will be glad to help you choose—here you will find the largest stock in the city of

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THE SUMMER PASTIMES

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NEW WESTMINSTER

Where the Moderate Winter Climate
Beckons and Teases You to Come

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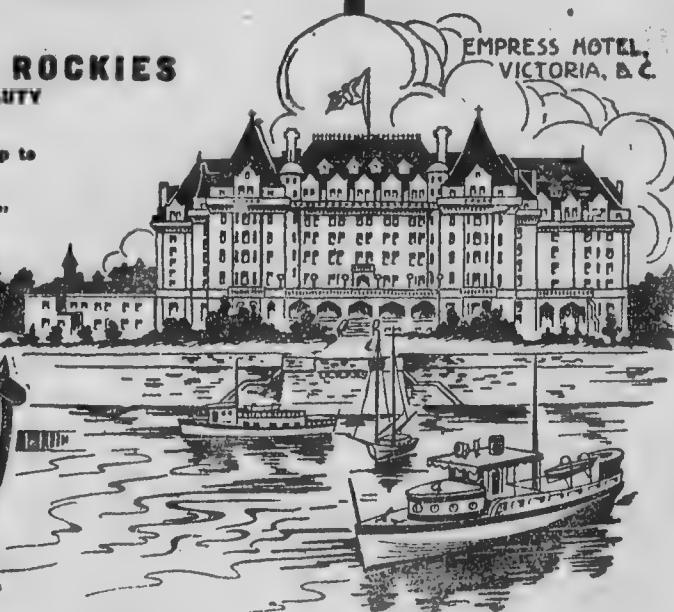
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EMPEROR HOTEL,
VICTORIA, B.C.



Canadian ideals and customs. And this is a place where the district representative of the extension department is peculiarly needed, whether that representative be man or woman. This is a branch of work which must necessarily engage the attention of the governments and extension workers before very long. If Canada is to be united and one in soul and purpose this work cannot be begun too soon. Each day we live shows that we are a nation of many factions with practically no unifying or coercing influence in our midst. It is constantly being demonstrated to us that what we need more than anything else is a strong national undivided spirit. District representatives with the country school teacher and the country minister are the means closest at hand to bring about this desired state of national unity.

The governments and universities and colleges are through the extension departments becoming more and more a common possession, occupying the positions they do for the good of all the

people. Those who for some reason have not access to the formal education to be obtained by attendance at a place of learning have just as legitimate a demand on the educational facilities of the state, as the hundreds of students who yearly pass through our colleges and universities. In many cases it is impossible for people to go to the college or university. To give them the educational advantages to which they are entitled if they desire them the university and college must then be taken to the individual.

Governor Francis E. McGovern of Wisconsin said, when speaking of the extension department, "The oldest and best conception of a school is a place where the lamp of knowledge is ever kept burning a centre of light and learning, and the conception defines the function of a university to-day. The extension division reaches out as the servant of all the people, holding aloft as its motto the inspiring greeting, 'And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.'

MANITOBA'S DECREASED ACREAGE

According to the official returns of the department of agriculture, Manitoba has 2,913,603 acres ready for seed next spring. This is 258,220 acres less than last year. There is a gain of 15,000 acres in breaking and 146,256 acres in summerfallow, but a decrease of 420,000 in fall plowing.

The yield of wheat is placed at 14.9, or a total yield of 42,689,061. The yield is 4.8 bushels higher than the rusted crop of 1916, and the total yield is 12,249,401 bushels greater.

Yield of oats is placed at 28.4, or a total of 63,372,832, against 67,729,923 in 1916. This yield of oats is the lowest in Manitoba since 1900.

Barley yield is given at 20.4, with a total yield of 145.1 last year, and is the lowest potato yield for a number of years.

SASKATCHEWAN POTATO CROP

Statistics collected in Saskatchewan covering the potato crop this year covering

the acreage and yield shows that 67,000 acres were under this crop, an increase of slightly more than 44 per cent. over last year. The yield is estimated at 102.4 bushels to the acre, while the price at the present time ranges from 75 cents up to as high as \$2.00 per bushel in places where potatoes are scarce. The shortage lies principally in the south-western part of the province. Of the municipalities from which replies were received, 58 or 31.5 per cent. show a shortage; 88 or 47.5 have a sufficiency; 39 or 21 per cent. have a surplus. Special interest attached to this inquiry in view of the fact that owing to the early frost many farmers must have been caught before they had an opportunity to dig their crop, and it is estimated that a million bushels which had not been dug when the ground first became frozen will be of little value.

A practical joker called up the telephone operator and said: "Hello, Central, give me Heaven;" but that isn't what she gave him.

In the Land of our Lord

Continued from Page 16

incense of grateful centuries, marking and guarding with its impressive gloom this spot, so sacred to Christendom. I, who write, am a Protestant, but I confess, that thrice only have physical surroundings impressed strongly upon me the universality of Christianity. Once in the cathedral at Antwerp, on a Sunday morning, I heard, after mass, sermons delivered to large congregations in different parts of the building in four continental languages, to me a most impressive service. Again I was deeply impressed as I went up to the great portals of St. Peter's, in Rome, through that paved court where fifty thousand may stand between the semi-circular porticos, from which look down the chiselled forms of the bishops of Rome. But perhaps most of all was I so impressed by this sombre building, in which Russian, Greek, Roman, Abyssinian and Armenian churches each have their altars and where the truth of that word compels acknowledgement, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto me."

The Garden of Gethsemane

The Garden of Gethsemane lies at the bottom of the Kidron Valley, on the east side of the city, just where the road begins to slope up towards the Mount of Olives. It is surrounded by a thick stone wall. Opposite the low gate a ledge of rock is pointed out as the place where the disciples slumbered and slept. Within is one of the most refreshing spots to be found about Jerusalem, a beautiful garden, in the midst of which stands an olive tree, old, wrinkled, eloquent of by-gone ages. Beneath its outstretched branches, Christ is said to have prayed, "Not My will but Thine be done." The caretaker of the garden is a Franciscan brother, Fra Guillaume, "if I caught the name aright, one whose kind and sympathetic face proclaimed him a brother of all men. When I think of him and his labor of love in that garden, I find myself repeating Coleridge's lines,

"He prayeth best, who loveth best,
all things both great and small."

Each winter, I was told, he lays bare the roots of this venerable tree so that the rains can wash and soak them and then packs them with earth rich in plant nourishment. As a result, its leaf like that of the palm fadeth never. Whether you are a pauper or an emperor, the good brother invites you into his little reception hall, there to leave your name in his visitor's register and to offer, if you will partake of them, his generous refreshments. As you go away, he will ask you to send the seed of some flower, characteristic of your land, that he may try it in his garden, and be sure to tell, when and how to plant it. When Titus laid Jerusalem in ruins, it may be, that the original trees perished, yet to me that ancient tree and quiet garden make Gethsemane as real as a part of my own experience, though the gloom of that night of agony will always be shot through, in my memory by the sunlight of a Christian gentleman's courtesy.

Within the Temple Courts

No Jew is allowed to enter the Temple courts. No Christian is permitted to go in, unless accompanied by a guard or a guide. One night I wandered down David Street and thought I would step inside the Temple gate for a moment. I did not, as a bevy of small Arab lads and lassies strung themselves across the threshold, crying, "la, la, no, no;" in threatening tones. I took the hint. But the poor Jew, never. Shortly before you come to this gate you notice on your right a small opening. During the day, it is beset by aged Jews of both sexes who stretch forth trembling palms for a little alms. The spot is well chosen for it is near the Wailing Place, the only place, where the Jew can touch part of the ancient sanctuary of his race. Turning aside and following the windings of the narrow passage eastward, you come

For Your Boys in the Trenches

PALMER'S

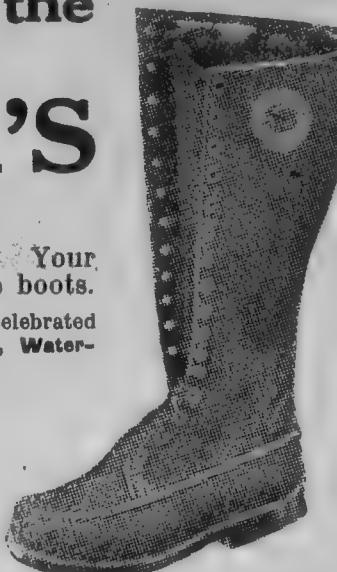
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to heavy blocks of stone, that undoubtedly formed the foundations of Solomon's Temple. On Friday morning, I visited this place and found the little enclosure, of which these stones form the east wall, filled with Jews from all parts of the world. Notable among them were rabbis, with fine thoughtful faces, clothed in kimona like coats of bright pink silk bordered with fur and wearing on their heads caps of pink silk also bordered with black fur. Likely from the west were the younger Jews, whom I saw with felt hats, having a very broad brim and rounded top. These all had a long love-lock hanging down just in front of their ears. There were a large number of women in the throng, both young and old. The more aged were seated on the ground reading in their prayer books. A few had thrust their heads into the large crevices between the

foundation stones and, there, were weeping bitterly as they prayed. I looked into the prayer book of one. She was crooning over the forty-first psalm, "As the heart panteth after the waterbrooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God." Another was quietly muttering portions of the ninetieth psalm, "For we are consumed in thine anger, and in thy wrath are we troubled. Thou hast our iniquities before thee, our secret sins in the light of thy countenance." "Return, O Lord, How long? And let it repent thee concerning thy servants." Between many of the foundation stones, bent and rusted nails could be seen, driven there by hands long since in Death but desirous of having a share in the rebuilding of Zion. In the presence of such affecting scenes, Zionism assumed for me a new significance. It has one foe, the lack, in this land, of

opportunity for so active and aggressive a people.

As I left Jerusalem I had a chat with two of the Hebrew nation. The first was a doctor, who told me, that he was a professor in the Hebrew College in Jerusalem. There all instruction is given in the Hebrew language, even where the subject belongs to the realm of modern research. The second was with a mature woman. Hearing me speak to some one else in English, she said. "I also speak English. I came from Australia. My man wished to die at Jerusalem and be buried there. As he was old, we sold out and came. Now he is dead, and my children do not wish to stop. They do not like it here and I cannot hold them."

Bethlehem, in the Land of Judea

The first time I visited Bethlehem our party consisted of Asa, the Syrian dragoman, two Australian ladies,

whose aged aunt had always looked forward to this trip, but whose infirmities prevented her going, so did it by proxy, our driver and myself. As we passed a cistern on the way, where a small boy was busy filling coal oil tins fastened to the sides of a stout black mule and a shepherd lad was pouring water for his sheep into a small square trough of stone, Asa remarked, this is the Well of the Magi. A long string of camels, loaded with building stone from Bethlehem, made it easy to believe, they had once passed this way. The haunting lines of "Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they are not" came to mind as we passed a small stone building, decorated with blue window sashes and a seven branched candle stick done in whitewash on the wall, which was pointed out as the tomb of Rachel. As the road approached the edge of the high limestone plateau that forms the backbone of Palestine we saw to the east far beneath us a broad valley, almost surrounded by hills. "That is the Field of the Shepherds," said Asa, "and that field with the stone wall is the Field of Boaz." Far off through a break in the hill tops, to the east, we could see the blue of the Dead Sea. The dark specks which moved over the fields below we knew must be flocks of sheep. I am sorry I was never able to visit this place by night for on a hot July day, seated in a modern carriage with clouds of dust whirling about, it was not easy to think one's self back into that night when humble shepherds saw the glory of the Lord and heard the angels chant "Glory to God in the Highest and on earth peace to men of good will." And yet on that road to Bethlehem I felt that I had been there before though this was the first time I had ever traversed it just as I once felt, on my first trip to London, that I had been there before and for a similar reason, both Luke and Dickens had the power to make other men see through their eyes things as they are. If the gospels are fiction, it seems to me that a man must distrust any event, which he has not seen with his own eyes and the artist, who composed some of its most beautiful chapters must have lived in this vicinity.

The Church of the Nativity

Bethlehem, five miles south of Jerusalem, is a Christian town and makes one proud of the fact. It is clean, the homes are tidy and the inhabitants look well groomed, prosperous and independent. The men are industrious and the women, who wore a peculiar kind of head dress, were by far the best and most intelligent looking that we saw in Palestine. Those at Nazareth stood next, also largely Christian. Their chief employment is the manufacture of mother of pearl mementoes. With a few primitive tools, the men do exquisite work. I saw a lathe held by the feet and worked by a bow and cord. But the outstanding feature of Bethlehem is the Church of the Nativity. As we crossed the market place we had a chance to study its sturdy walls, strong as a citadel with small windows high above the ground. The doorway is low and small, guarded by a nail studded gate fit to withstand a battering ram. Its simplicity and bareness vindicate its claim to be the oldest church in Palestine, going back to the fourth century and built by the mother of the Emperor Constantine. It marks that happy day when persecuted Christianity could creep out of its catacombs and hiding places to enjoy God's sunlight as a tolerated religion. In it are shrines belonging to the great Christian sects. At each side of the Greek altar is an opening and stair leading to a grotto beneath. A silver star in a niche marks the spot where Christ was born. Silver lamps hang in another niche near by, marking the manger in which He lay wrapped in swaddling bands. The Turkish guard leaning on his rifle, the silver and gold lamps, a Russian priest that put rose water on our palms and the heavy embroideries upon the wall, took away, at least for me, all sense of reality. This feeling was not helped by our visit



Does He Smoke? Then give him Cigars

HERE we are around the heater. Outside it's cold—but the stock is O.K.—fed, watered and snug for the night. Inside the spirit of Christmas reigns. All over civilization Christmas is marked by good fellowship, good wishes and gifts.

If you want to please a smoker, give him cigars for Christmas. He may like other things. He surely will like cigars.

If you are afraid you might be overlooked—make yourself a present.

But be careful. Don't buy cigars hoping they will be good. They may be—or they may not. Avoid any chance of disappointment.

Get Tuckett's—either "Marguerites" or "Club Special" Cigars.

Tuckett's Cigars go back a great many Christmases in Canadian history.

And no man has had anything but good to speak of them. And neither, we believe, will you.

It is difficult to describe the flavour of a cigar. But you will recognize the quality of Tuckett's Cigars the minute you light one. They are fresh and fragrant with a fascinating aroma that comes only from pure, carefully blended tobacco.

Cigars have a place in a man's home all the year round. But especially is this true at Christmas. You know we are right—Christmas is surely the time to have a box of cigars within reach.

And Christmas is "right around the corner" now.

The next time you are in town—buy a box. Either "Marguerites" or "Club Special". They come in 10's, 25's and 50's, and are sold generally throughout the West at 3 for 25c.; Club Special at 10c. each—but cheaper by the box.

Buy yourself a box—buy your neighbor a box. If he is buying you a box, so much the better, for cigars are one of the few gifts that stand duplication. Two boxes are better than one.

A Suggestion to Wives, Mothers, Sisters



Tuckett's Cigars
are specially wrapped
and decorated with
holly seals and Christ-
mas labels.

WITHOUT question your men friends who smoke would rather have Cigars for Christmas than almost anything else. So when in town go into your local dealer's and tell him you want a box of Tuckett's Marguerites or Club Specials—tell him you want them in their special Christmas wrapping—both excellent cigars but differing somewhat in size, blend and shape. He will give you courteous and careful attention.

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to the other caves, such as that in which Jerome translated the Vulgate or the cave of the baby martyrs. One day I hired an Arab, that knew the way and with Raad the photographer, rode round this district. As I ascended the hill of Tekoa, where Amos lived, I saw openings in the rock. Into one of these I crept. Here the Bedouins shelter their flocks in rainy weather and also creep in themselves for cover. It was that murky cave, with its smell of sheep and cattle and its starving simplicity, that made real to me what took place on that night when there was no room in the inn.

"My Sheep Know My Voice"

On that same day I passed a Bedouin encampment, with its row of low black goat hair tents. Hagar, in loose, blue garments, peeped out at us beneath the flaps of her tent or covering the side of her face toward us with one hand, steadily fed thorns and briars to the tiny fire at which she cooked the family meal. A horde of snarling curs rushed snapping at our horses' heels or trying to reach my stirrups. I did not then wonder that the shepherds carry a stout staff or bludgeon in these parts, or that the author of Revelation adds to his description of the New Jerusalem, "but dogs shall be without." Not far from that camp as we tried to reach the so called Cave of Adullam near the Wady of the Bell, we came upon a huge cistern, built by the Crusaders, whose chapel bell had given a name to this place. It held the year's water supply for an Arab tribe. I was told it was 40 feet deep, 80 broad and 120 long. As it was noon, we waited to see the shepherds gather in to water their flocks. The heavy stone was rolled aside, skin buckets hauled up the water, which was emptied into a small trough, to which the animals pressed forward in groups of two or three. No water was wasted. During this process the flocks were soon lost among one another. After chatting awhile, each shepherd climbed up the hill side in the direction of his grazing ground, gave a shrill "girr" and in a moment his flock disentangled itself from the rest and scampered up the hill after him. I could not but think of John's word, "I am the good shepherd. My sheep hear my voice and I know them and they follow me."

In Palestine I had for the first time an opportunity of seeing three great religions at or near their fountain head, Mohammedanism, Judaism and Christianity. The question could not but rise, to which belongs the future. There Mohammedanism shows itself in most unlovely forms, indolent, intolerant, neglectful of its poor and ignorant, rapacious of gain. Judaism seemed to me, while most careful of its own, to feel no sense of responsibility for those outside of their own communion. Perhaps the cruelty of long ages has forced them to curb their missionary zeal. As for Christianity the only buildings I saw in Palestine that aimed at ameliorating the suffering of the poor, irrespective of race or creed, were the Christian. No one can forget the missionary schools or the ophthalmic hospitals, with their groups of women, holding babes with rings of flies about their festering eyes, awaiting treatment. These testify to a sense of world obligation and world brotherhood.

As I turned my face westward and homeward, I was conscious of a new sense of fellowship with all that calls itself Christian. I felt that in comparison with what of Truth and Life we Christians have in common through the Master our differences of sect and creed sink into insignificance.

PREPARING CORN LAND

Experience has clearly shown that small grain crops like wheat, oats, or barley can not be successfully grown year after year on the same land. The effect of the continuous cropping is to reduce the yield so low that such crop-raising is not profitable. In the past the common method has been to let the land go uncropped, or lie fallow, every second or every third year. After

this fallow year it has been found that the grain crop is good, and farmers have concluded that the fallow maintained the producing capacity of the soil.

The reason that the fallow improves the yield of the succeeding crop is found in the moisture which has been accumulated in the soil and the plant food which has been made available while the land was uncropped. These effects must be gained if dry-land crop-raising is to be carried on successfully.

Corn is a crop that requires a relative small amount of moisture for growth, and the tillage which is necessary for the development of the crop makes possible the accumulation of moisture in the soil and also makes the plant food available. For this among other reasons, the Experiment Station is encouraging the growing of corn in the dry-land sections of Mon-

tana. Except in a few of the higher valleys, proper types of corn make good growth and give a very suitable return in grain and fodder. The factor which determines the corn possibilities of any locality is the temperature. The soil is not a limiting factor as any soil that will raise satisfactory crops of small grain will raise corn.

There is no best method of preparing land for corn. The plowing should be done to a reasonable depth and in the case of spring plowing the land should be harrowed as soon as plowed. The importance of this can not be over-emphasized. Prompt harrowing stops evaporation from the surface and this conserves soil moisture, raises the soil temperature, and prevents the surface soil from becoming hard. The plan of attaching one section of a harrow to be dragged by a horse tied beside the plow team is followed in some locali-

ties. This insures prompt and economical surface tillage. Before planting time the land should be disked and worked down with a spring-tooth harrow until a finely pulverized, firm seed-bed is established.

Fall plowing is advised where conditions are favorable, though in dry-farm practice plowing in the fall is usually difficult. In sections where the surface blows easily or in localities where Russian thistles are apt to be blown about, it is usually best to let the land lie unplowed until spring.

When land has been fall-plowed, it should be harrowed as soon as dry enough in the spring and should be further cultivated into good seed-bed condition before planting. The early surface tillage hastens the germination of the weed seeds in the soil and these are destroyed by tillage at planting time.—Montana Bulletin.



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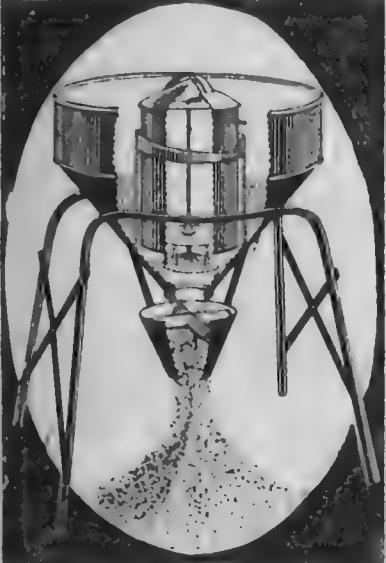
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Humor

Two young Irishmen in a Canadian regiment were going into the trenches for the first time, and their captain promised them five shillings each for every German they killed.

Pat lay down to rest, while Mike performed the duty of watching. Pat had not lain long when he was awakened by Mick shouting:

"They're comin'! They're comin'!"

"Who's comin'?" shouts Pat.

"The Germans," replied Mick.

"How many are there?"

"About fifty thousand."

"Begorra!" shouts Pat, jumping up and grabbing his rifle, "our fortune's made!"



Suffragette Wife: Going home to your mother, eh! A lot of sympathy you'll get from an incubator!

Farming by the Fire

Sid Wilson is a farmer; you can tell it by the way. He tells about his bumper crops of corn and wheat and hay. He'll sit and tell you stories and it seems he'll never tire. For Sid can raise some powerful crops when farming by the fire.

He'll plant a thousand acres if you'll listen to his tales; Your head will get to buzzing with the number of the bales Of clover and of redtop that he feeds his favorite cow— For Sid is sure some farmer when it comes to telling how.

He'll sit around a cheerful fire when winter days are cold, And tell about the wondrous things that he has raised and sold: Cattle by the thousands and prize hogs by the drove— For Sid has made a million round some friendly stove!

But most of it is only talk and half of it's in fun, And the whole of it's forgotten when the winter day is done. But what's the harm to anyone? It brings no failures dire— And there's a lot of pleasure in this farming by the fire.

—Harry M. Dean.



"Aw, say, Bill, don't scare him any more—he's as pale as a ghost now!"

The father of a certain charming girl is well known in this town as "a very tight old gentleman." When dad recently received a young man, who had for some time been "paying attention" to the daughter, it was the old gentleman who made the first observation:

"Huh! So you want to marry my daughter, eh?"

"Yes, sir; very much indeed."

"Um—let me see. Can you support her in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

"I can, sir," said the young man, "but I am not mean enough to do it."

"Ethel," said her mother, "have you been at my preserves again?"

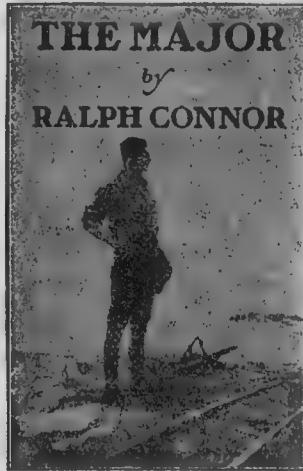
Ethel at once became very busy arranging her doll's hair. "Mother," she replied, "when you were a little girl didn't grandma teach you, same's you have me, not to be too 'quisitive'?"

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By KATHLEEN NORRIS,



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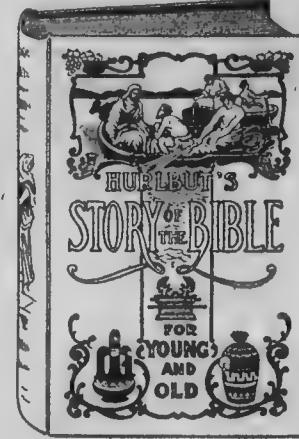
OVER THE TOP

By ARTHUR GUY EMPEY.



That a war book, written by an inexperienced and unknown writer, should in four months jump into the position of "The best seller" in the United States and Canada, says a good deal. "Over the Top" is without a doubt the most intimate and direct record of actual war experiences yet portrayed. Empey tells things no other man has told—things no other man would not want to tell—but it's all true and gives a very practical idea of the life and hardships our Canadian boys are enduring. Either yourself or your friend will enjoy this novel immensely. While it is exceedingly realistic, it does not contain a line you would not want your 16 year old daughter to read. Price Postpaid \$1.60

If these books have pleased or helped you, will you not tell about them to the most appreciative person you know?

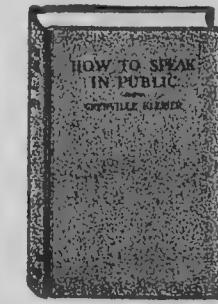


THE STORY OF THE BIBLE

By REV. JESSE L. HURLBUT

The complete story of the Bible is told in this book in 168 separate stories, written in narrative form and in simple language. Each story has a striking title and is complete in itself, but altogether they form a complete narrative of the whole Bible. This book is admirably adapted, not only to young people, but to grown-ups as well. Those who have purchased this book tell us that the young folks in the family enjoy it very much, and there is no better reading they can be given. It contains 757 pages of very large clear type, and is beautifully illustrated by sixteen full page color plates and 280 half-tone engravings, portraying all the chief characters and events of the Bible. This book, written by one of the leading scriptural authorities, makes the Bible more clearly understood and very much more popular. Price Postpaid \$1.75

As a gift book, this beautifully-printed volume is peculiarly appropriate at Christmas time. We know that it would give lasting pleasure as a gift or as a personal possession. You would like this book.



HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

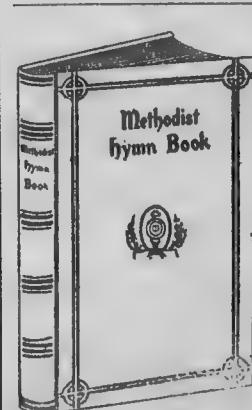
By GRENVILLE KLEISER

One of the greatest needs in the organization today is for more young men to learn to express themselves before a gathering, and to discuss the vital problems of the farmers in public. Many requests have come to The Guide for a book that will assist men and women to learn how to deliver public addresses. This book, by Kleiser, is the best one to be found on the subject. It explains the principles of vocal expression and voice culture, and instructs students in public speaking as to the best methods of emphasis and inflection. Price Postpaid \$1.50

Other equally good books by the same author:	Postpaid	Postpaid	
Fifteen Thousand Useful Phrases	\$1.75	How to Develop Self Confidence in Speech and Manner	\$1.50
How to Build Mental Power	3.00	Humorous Hits and How to Hold an Audience	1.25
Inspirations and Ideas	1.10	Great Speeches and How to Make Them	1.50
Talks on Talking	1.00	How to Read and Declaim	1.50
How to Argue and Win	1.50		
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TEACHERS' BIBLE

Full-page plates, bound in French Morocco, round corners, red under gold edges, cyclopedic concordance, colored maps, etc. Printed in good clear minion type. Complete index. This is an exceptionally beautiful bible and one any bible reader would be glad to have. This gift would lastingly speak of and from the \$2.00



THE NEW METHODIST HYMN BOOK

An entire new book. The first change in 40 years. It is principally the work of Canadian authors and composers. The size we are featuring is 4 in. x 6 in., beautifully bound in Morocco grain leather, red under gold edges in burgoess type, as follows:

Lines following show size of type.
mf 1 O for a thousand tongues to sing
My great Redeemer's praise,
The glories of my God and King,
The triumphs of His grace!

Price Postpaid \$1.60

HOLIDAY GIFT PAPETERIE

This is a handsome line of beautifully-finished linen paper for social correspondence. The envelopes and papers are most artistically packed in a holiday box with two drawers and a hinged lid. This represents the acme of the paper-maker's art. Just the gift for mother, sister, lover, cousin or friend, old or young. Price Postpaid \$1.25



THE NEXT OF KIN
Or Those Who Wait and Wonder
• By NELLIE MCCLUNG.



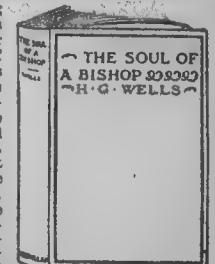
This book reflects public feeling in typical towns and country districts throughout Canada, and shows with telling effect how Canadian men and women are doing their bit in the war. The whole book is strong and fearless, but always comforting and healing. It is the sort of book which only a person of strong sympathies and keen observation could write, for it is relentless in its truth, hopeful in its philosophy and stamped in every page with the optimism that has characterized Mrs. McClung's books. Everyone who has ever heard, or heard of, Nellie McClung, will want to read this human book. Price Postpaid \$1.35

THE SOUL OF A BISHOP

By H. G. WELLS.

Author of "Mr. Britling Sees It Through."

A powerful epoch-making novel. Mr. Wells threshes out for himself and for all of us the question of the inability of religious dogma to satisfy the needs of the world today. Broadly Mr. Wells tells us to follow Christ one must rid one's self of mere creeds, and to be sincere one must estimate much lower the worth of mere symbols. As a novel alone, "The Soul of a Bishop" is probably Mr. Wells' most finished effort. It is a fascinating story. Price Postpaid \$1.60



THE DWELLING PLACE OF LIGHT

By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

America—dynamic, changing, diverse with new laws and old desires, new industries and old social rights, new people and old. This is the environment in which Mr. Churchill places the heroine in his new book. The author has never written a more entertaining story; he has never written one that is more significant in its interpretation of human relationships today. Price Postpaid \$1.65

GREEN FANCY

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON.

Author of "Graustark."

War may have closed the road to Graustark, but princes and princesses still go on living, loving and intriguing. This story is a conspiracy of international importance launched, not in Graustark this time, but in New England; and the cleverest crook in the world, a countess in distress, and the crown jewels of the royal house of Europe are all involved. Price Postpaid \$1.50

ALL IN IT (KI CARRIES ON)

By IAN HAY.

Remember with what enjoyment and intense interest you read "The First Hundred Thousand." This is a continuation of the narrative of Ian Hay's earlier book. The author was in "the big scrap" from the beginning until a few months ago. "All In It" is written from the same intimate standpoint as the earlier book, and is just as intensely human. Price Postpaid \$1.50

Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Berkshires

Choice Berkshires Boars and Sows for sale, April and May litters. These are as fine a lot as I have ever raised and are from the foundation stock which won high honors in 1913 at the Dominion Fair.

I also have two fine Holstein Yearling Bulls bred from heavy milk and butter producing cows and will sell them right.

CHAS. W. WEAVER,
Deloraine, Man.

Registered Yorkshire Hogs

Rates, Yorkshires, the best type of hogs for the feed produced in the Western provinces. Mine are of first-class breeding and the prices are reasonable. Correspondence invited.

VERNON E. FOX, L.B. 30, Radville, Sask.

Prices Reasonable

Guarantees the Best



Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton, Alberta

Clydesdales and Percherons

A choice collection of stallions of these two popular breeds is now being offered for sale at our Edmonton stable and if you are in the market for a high-class animal, combining size, quality and choice breeding you should inspect them early.

Address— **Alex. Galbraith**

Box 841

EDMONTON

Alberta

Stable at 10129 98th Street

"Ah, yes, life has its compensations!" said Mrs. Blobs. "Poor Henry was run over by a motor-car yesterday, but he had a smile on his face when they took him to the hospital."

"Why the smile?"

"He was carrying home a rake at the time, and it punctured a tire."

A little girl wrote the following composition on men:

"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women, also more zoological. Both men and women sprang from monkeys, but the women sprang farther than the men."



Bobby (to Christmas guest): Gee, Uncle Tom, I wisht I had your stomach!

"Ye think a fine lot of Shakespeare?"

"I do, sir," was the reply.

"An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabbie Burns?"

"Why, there's no comparison between them."

"Maybe, no; but ye tell us it was Shakespeare who wrote 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' Now, Rabbie would never ha'e sic nonsense as that."

"Nonsense, sir!" thundered the other.

"Ay, just nonsense. Rabbie would ha'e kent fine that a king or queen either disna' gang to bed wi' a croon on their head. He'd ha'e kent they hang it over the back o' a chair."

A Calgary man stopped a newsboy in Winnipeg, saying: "See here, son, I want to find the Blank National Bank. I'll give you half a dollar if you direct me to it."

With a grin the boy replied: "All right, come along," and he led the man to a building half a block away.

The man paid the promised fee, remarking, however: "That was half a dollar easily earned."

"Sure!" responded the lad. "But you mustn't fergit that bank directors is paid high in Winnipeg."



"Jest a word with yer in private, Clarence. I want to ask if ye'll lend me yer skates today."

A Selkirk farmer was asked to assist at the funeral of his neighbor's third wife, and, as he had attended the funerals of the two others, his wife was surprised when he declined the invitation. On being pressed to give his reason, he said, with some hesitation:

"You see, Mary, it makes a chap feel a bit awkward to be always accepting other folks's civilities when he never has anything of the same sort of his own to ask them back to."

Up and down the village street walked old Tompkins, dressed all in his Sunday best and with a clean collar on.

"Hello, old fellow!" a friend hailed him.

"Aren't you working today?"

"No," replied the old man, proudly.

"I'm celebrating my golden wedding."

"Really? Then you've been married fifty years!"

"Yes, I have."

"Then, where's Mrs. Tompkins? Isn't she celebrating, too?"

"The present Mrs. Tompkins," the old man coldly rebuked the idle questioner, "has nothing to do with it."

VOTE FOR UNION

FOR CANADA—FOR THE UNION JACK

AGRICULTURE—Canada's Prime Industry—Must Carry-on Unchecked by The Draft

The purpose and intent of The Military Service Act, working through the Selective Draft, safeguarded by Tribunals and Boards of Appeal, is that the necessary number of men shall be taken without injury to Canada's prime war industries, of which agriculture stands first. Where Tribunals make mistakes, there is an appeal; where the appeal fails, the Minister of Militia declares that he will set free from Military Service the men needed.

FARMERS' SONS NEEDED ON THE LAND

This is General Mewburn's explicit statement in regard to the sons of farmers needed on the home farm:

"I will see to it that if any farmer's son, honestly working on the farm for the production of food, is drafted, he will be discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force if he goes back to the farm."

Necessity of Selective Draft

The need for the selective draft dated from the time that sufficient reinforcements were not forthcoming voluntarily to maintain our army at the front. But it is hedged about with safeguards to prevent men from being taken who are of more essential service at home.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S GUARANTEE

Sir Robert Borden says this:

"As for the farmer, the Government is fully aware of the necessity of maintaining the supply of food stuffs. The Minister of Militia has given this subject his careful consideration, with a view to further declarations to tribunals and appeal tribunals, in order that full justice to national interest may be done in that regard, and that the food production of our country, which is essential for the purpose of the war and for our financial stability, may be maintained until the end."—Sir Robert Borden at Oshawa, Ont.

Haphazard Methods Mean Defeat

The haphazard methods of the past brought us face to face with defeat. Canada is now organized intelligently and scientifically to the great purpose of winning the war. It is a business plan for a business people.

Vote for
Union Government
Back the Boys in the Trenches

The Farmers' Movement in Ontario

Continued from Page 20

interests which is such a factor in the situation in the west where the vast majority of the farmers are grain growers.

Another factor which works against the development of the farmers movement in Ontario is the fact that the farmers form a minority of the population. On the prairies almost two-thirds of the population are farmers. This condition has given the farmers of the west such voting power that they have been able to make their strength felt in provincial affairs to an extent that is impossible for farmers of Ontario. In Ontario the farming population in 1911 was 1,194,785 and the urban population 1,328,489. This large urban population is located in towns and cities which are so scattered throughout the province that there are very few electoral divisions where the urban vote is not in control. Thus urban and rural issues are mixed to a degree that is unknown in most of the electoral divisions of the prairies. For this reason also tariff issues are more easily clouded in Ontario than in the west. Here our farmers have to drive only a few miles to be able to market their produce in a nearby town or city, where they are able to buy, in many instances, their supplies direct from the local manufacturers. Thus it is easier to make the Ontario farmer feel that he is deriving some benefit from protection than is the case in the west where the rural population largely predominates.

The Influence of the Guide

How much the success of the farmers' movement in western Canada owes to the consistent and fearless campaign for the farmers' interests that has been conducted by the Grain Grower's Guide, probably, will never be known. In Ontario we need and lack such a publication, yet because of the different classes of farming conducted here it would be difficult to make it a success. Lacking the support of a strong company such as the United Grain Growers' Limited the farmers of Ontario have been unable to start such a publication, and the movement in Ontario has suffered in consequence. Largely because of this condition the educational work in Ontario is lagging behind the work of organization. We find it easier to organize our farmers than to educate them in the principles for which the farmers' movement stands. While at our last annual convention,—which was attended by about 500 delegates—the farmers present unanimously adopted the Farmers' National Platform, they did so largely because of the enthusiasm engendered at the convention, rather than from a thorough understanding of what the various points in the platform involved. Some of the delegates on returning home had a rather difficult time explaining to the satisfaction of their members why they had supported the platform.

In spite of the handicaps mentioned the movement in Ontario gives every indication of being established on a sound basis. There are able men on the directorates of both the association and of the company. Efforts are being made to promote the educational work and with increased capital for the company it will be possible to extend the commercial activities of the organization in important directions. Our Ontario farmers are proud of the success that has attended the efforts of their brother farmers in the west and are keenly anxious to make an equal success of the movement in Ontario. The results already achieved give reason to believe that within a few years the organized farmers of Ontario will be so numerous and powerful that their efforts, when united with those of the farmers of the west, will enable us to obtain the numerous national reforms on behalf of the farmers of Canada, as well as of the people of Canada as a whole, which yet remain to be accomplished.

The Shand Mines

Owned and Operated by
the Farmers of Manitoba
and Saskatchewan

OFFICERS:

John Kennedy, President
J. E. Loughlin, Vice-President
A. G. Garrison, Sec.-Treas.
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The Best Grade of Lignite Coal Produced and Sold Direct to the Farmers at Lowest Prices

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WRITE FOR PRICES AND OTHER INFORMATION TO

Saskatchewan Coal, Brick and Power Ltd., Estevan, Box 210, Phone 20

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

INTELLIGENT FARMING IS A PATRIOTIC DUTY

MANITOBA FARMERS DO YOU KNOW?

That in Europe to-day there are 28 Millions of Cattle
fewer than before the war began?

That this decrease is about four and one-half times as
many cattle as we have in Canada and over 40 times
as many as Manitoba possesses?

That European sheep flocks have decreased by 54 million
head?

That this decrease is 27 times as many sheep as Canada
owns, and 367 times as many as there are in Manitoba?

That the European swine population has decreased by
32 million head, or 13 times as many pigs as Canada
owns, and about 100 times as many as exist in
Manitoba to-day?

That previous to the war the greatest suppliers of cattle,
sheep and swine, and their products to Great Britain
were Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico, New Zealand,
Australia and Russia?

That for the duration of the war Canada and the United States must, because of their geographical position,
supply a very much larger part of the food needed
by the Allies?

That the Allies to-day will buy, at very high prices, all
the beef, mutton, bacon, hides, wool, cheese, eggs,
wheat, oats and barley we can raise?

That the prices for farm products will likely be even higher during 1918 than during 1917?

That even if peace were declared next week it would
take years for the world to make up its deficit in
some lines of production?

Therefore the Call to the Manitoba Farmer is--

To sow only clean seed.

To learn all there is to know about weed fighting.
Attend the Weed Conferences.

To raise every calf to at least two years of age.

To save every ewe lamb for breeding purposes.

To increase the swine production greatly.

To keep as many livestock as will utilize all the surplus
of pasture, hay and straw in the neighborhood.

To breed up herds and flocks by using only high-class
males.

To feed and care for sheep in such a way as to keep the
wool free of chaff and dirt.

To increase dairy and egg production.

To feed all screenings on the farm after destroying the
germinating power of all weed seeds.

To use as many vegetables and perishable foods as possible
in the diet and so permit of exporting the
maximum amount of beef, bacon and flour.

To waste nothing.

To avoid, as far as possible, the erection, during the war,
of expensive buildings that are not positively needed

To leave till the summer no work that can be accomplished
during the winter.

To study the latest government agricultural bulletins,
Federal and Provincial. (For List of Manitoba
bulletins, write the Publications Branch, Manitoba
Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg).

To encourage the boys and girls to study farming through
the Boys' and Girls' Club movement.

To attend the Farmers' Week Conferences if possible,
and to send the boys who are at home to the Agricultural
Short Course Schools or the Agricultural
College.

To take the keenest interest possible in the work of
the Agricultural Society, Grain Growers' Association,
Home Economics Society or any other organization
which stands for a progressive type of agricultural
life.

To feel free at all times to write to the Manitoba Agricultural College, the Extension Service and Manitoba Department of Agriculture for agricultural
information of any sort.

To exercise the greatest freedom in suggesting to this
Department any constructive way in which the
Manitoba Government can further assist Manitoba
farming.

Manitoba Department of Agriculture
WINNIPEG

Alberta

Continued from Page 30

place there, including municipal council meetings and political gatherings. A small charge to cover expenses will be mulcted from promoters of meetings. Orders for machinery are being taken, it being the intention to bring up the implements by the carload, thus reducing freight charges. Threshing is not yet completed in that district, but the end is in sight.

The members of the Sun Prairie U.F.W.A. No. 25 met at the Rest Room at Nanton on November 3rd, and filled 17 boxes to send to the trenches to the Nanton boys, and asked them to hand same to boys who would not receive boxes for Christmas. Each box contained a pair of socks, fruit, confectionery, Oxo cubes and other dainties, a few of the boxes containing wristlets. The boxes weighed over five pounds each. The U.F.A. men came forward and handed them money to pay the mail, which was much appreciated.

STOCK SHIPPING

The following circulars, which will doubtless be of interest to various farmers, have been received by us from the Livestock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Those interested in stock will kindly note details carefully:

In order to prevent, as far as possible, the slaughter or exportation of useful heifers and young ewes, offered for sale on the open market at central stock yards, the Dominion department of agriculture, in co-operation with the railroad companies of Canada, has arranged for the inauguration of a policy known as the free freight policy.

Under this policy female breeding stock of the classes referred to above may be shipped from any central stock yards in Western Canada to country points west of Fort William, without the payment by the purchaser of freight charges on same.

Shipments made under this policy are to be billed under tariffs; Canadian Pacific Railway No. W. 3893; Grand Trunk Pacific No. 85 A., and Canadian Northern Railway No. W. 1859, supplements and re-issues thereto; the total amount of freight to be collected by the companies from the Dominion livestock branch.

Conditions under which this policy will be applied are as follows:

1. Shipments must comprise carlots of not less than 20 heifers or 40 ewes; or mixed carlots of both heifers and ewes, two ewes being accepted as equivalent to one heifer in fixing the minimum for one car.

2. Heifers included in such shipments should be under 24 months of age, and ewes should be three years or younger.

3. Only farmers or properly authorized purchasing agents for farmers will be entitled to receive assistance under this policy.

4. Applications for assistance granted under the policy must be made either in writing or personally to the representative of the livestock branch at the stock yards in question before the shipment is made.

5. Applicants will be required by stock yards representatives of the branch to make a declaration to the effect that the stock is being taken back for breeding purposes, and not for feeding or speculative purposes.

6. Certificates signed by the stock yards representatives of the branch will enable the shipper to bill out his car free of all freight charges. That is to say, the agents of the railway companies have been authorized to accept such certificates as authority for the collection of the freight, if billed out under the above mentioned tariffs, from the Dominion livestock branch.

Markets' representatives of the livestock branch at the various western stock yards are as follows:

D. M. Johnson, Union Stock Yards St. Boniface, Manitoba.
E. W. Jones, 109 17th Ave. W., Calgary, Alberta.
C. E. Bain, Edmonton Stock Yards, Edmonton, Alberta.

Stocker and Feeder Policy

The aim of this policy is to relieve the congested stocker and feeder market at Winnipeg, by encouraging shipments to Ontario districts where feed is reasonably plentiful this fall, thereby preventing the slaughter or exportation of the surplus supply of unfinished cattle, which Western demand is unable to absorb.

One of the Evergreen
Motor Roads in the Pacific Northwest

SEE FIRST—The Evergreen Pacific Northwest

Travel, like charity, often begins so far away from home that it never gets started.

You who have leisure for a vacation this winter, or who must take time for one, do you know British Columbia, Washington and Oregon?

All that you desire or need for a restful, inspiring, economical trip is near at hand in

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON OREGON BRITISH COLUMBIA

You don't need to wish that you could go far away. You don't have to long for a stay in a mild climate. You can find it here—and quickly. This is "Our International Playground."

Excursion Rates—Make your plans to take advantage of special excursion rates good December 2 to 8, or January 6 to 12. See your ticket agent and write to us now for information and suggestions.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST TOURIST ASSN.

Dept. L, L. C. Smith Building
SEATTLE, WASH.

N5



CHEW
STAG
TOBACCO



"Ever-lastingly Good"

2. On carload shipments of stockers and feeders purchased at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Manitoba, and shipped to country points in Eastern Canada, the Dominion livestock branch will pay, in the form of a refund, 50 per cent of the actual freight charges on the shipment.

3. No rebate is allowed on hay supplied, or on other charges against the shipment which may be included in the freight bill.

4. Assistance will not be given on any shipment billed from Winnipeg to the Union Stock Yards, Toronto or Montreal, for resale.

5. Shippers desiring to take advantage of the policy should see Mr. D. M. Johnson, the markets' representative of the branch, at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface.

6. After checking over the consignment, for the purpose of seeing that it includes only the class of cattle covered by the policy, Mr. Johnson will issue a shipping certificate to the shipper, and will supply him with a declaration form to be completed after the shipment has been disposed of in Eastern Canada. The declaration calls for a definite statement; that the stock has been retained by the shipper himself for feeding purposes, or has been sold for feeding purposes to those whose names and addresses must be given on the form.

7. It will be noted that drovers, commission firms and cattle traders may secure the benefit of this policy, provided they can furnish the evidence required by the department in the declaration, that the stock has been brought down for feeding purposes only.

1. The Dominion livestock branch will pay reasonable travelling expenses of a representative of individuals or associations from any section of Canada desiring to purchase one or more carloads of breeding stock in any part of the country.

2. Similar assistance is rendered to farmers in Western Canada desiring to purchase stockers and feeders at the Winnipeg, Calgary or Edmonton stock yards.

3. The expenses allowed will cover railway transportation from the home of the purchaser to the point at which it is expected these purchases will be made, also hotel expenses and livery expenses, exclusive of auto hire, for the time, which should be sufficient to purchase the consignment.

4. No assistance in the payment of freight is rendered, nor is any responsibility assumed by the branch in connection with the purchase price of the consignment.

5. No assistance under this policy is rendered when stock is purchased for speculative purposes.

6. In sending in his account, the purchaser is required to make a declaration regarding the shipment and regarding the purposes for which the stock included in the shipment has been bought.

LANSDOWNE'S PACIFIST APPEAL

The Marquis of Lansdowne has published a letter in which he pleads for a revision of the Allies' war aims. His letter gives formal adhesion to President Wilson's policy of a league of nations, and he asks:

"What will be the value of the blessings of peace to nations so exhausted that they can scarcely stretch forth a hand to grasp them?"

Lord Lansdowne contends that an immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood:

First, that the annihilation of Germany as a great power was not desired.

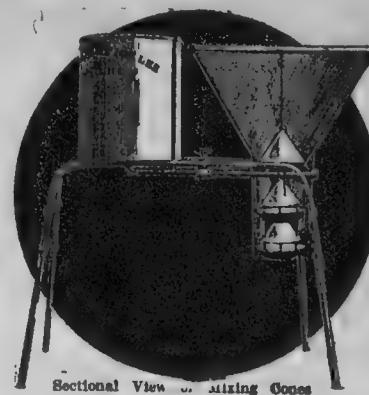
Second, that we do not seek to impose upon the German people a form of government against their choice.

Third, that, except as a legitimate war measure, we do not deny to Germany her place among the great commercial countries.

Fourth, that we are prepared after the war, in concert with the other powers, to examine the international problems connected with the freedom of the seas.

Fifth, that we are prepared to enter into an international pact, under which ample opportunity would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

The publication of the letter, which is a formidable attack on Lloyd George's "knock-out blow" policy, has created a furor in British political circles.



Buy a "Fox"

The Most Efficient, Best Constructed, Automatic One-Man Grain Picker on the Market

CONSTRUCTION—26 gauge galvanized iron, with steel frame; no wood used.

CAPACITY—125 bushels per hour.

EFFICIENCY—Thoroughly sprinkles and then turns the grain over four times.

PRICE: Galvanized Iron for Formalin \$18.00 Strongest Picker ever sold. Lasts a lifetime, and gives constant satisfaction.

For further particulars write to

W. J. BELL

101 Simpkins Block, Regina, Sask.

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HARRIS MCFAYDEN COMPANY
FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

Study Engineering

Automobile, Steam and Gas. A great demand. Wages \$6 to \$11 per day. We have the machinery for you. Learn by doing it yourself. Write at once for big free catalog.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Dept. S.E. Austin, Minn.

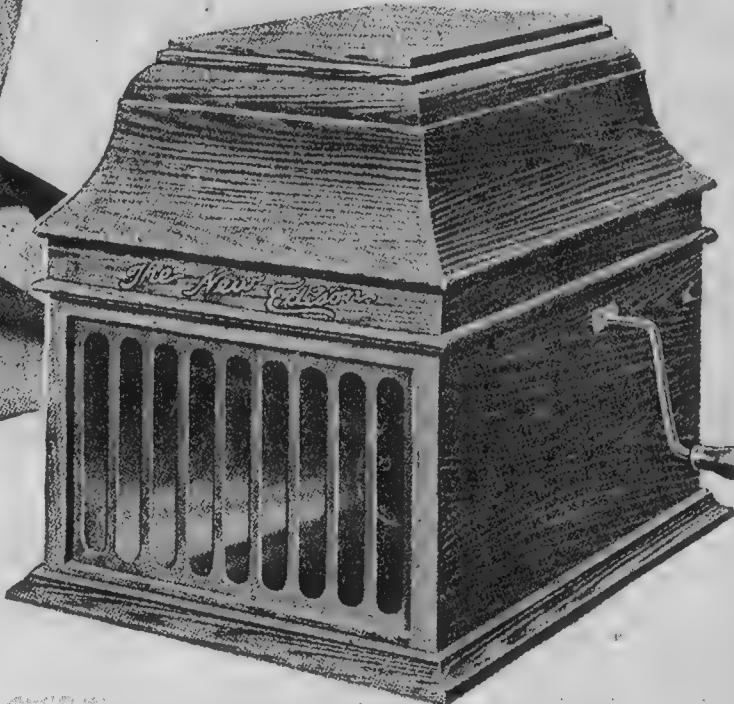
Eight Months to Pay for This New Edison

THE MASTER PRODUCT OF A MASTER MIND—the instrument that has brought happiness and enjoyment to thousands of farm homes—entertainment for old and young alike. Think for a minute just what such an entertainer would mean to your family life. Then grasp the opportunity here offered. Don't regret later the chance you will otherwise miss.



\$7.00
Cash

Sends this wonderful
Instrument to your
home to-day



TEN
AMBEROL
RECORDS
FREE!

TEN AMBEROL RECORDS are included without extra cash payment; \$47.00 pays for the entire outfit at \$5.00 a month.

Send Us Your Order To-Day

While we pride ourselves on being "Western Canada's Greatest Music House," there is a limit to the orders we can fill. This special offer, particularly just at Christmas time, is going to induce many homes to fill a long-felt want, and we may not be able to fill all the orders that will come to us. Prices will be advanced after December 31st, and your only safe way is to act **NOW**.

You Can't Beat the Terms of this Great Mail Order Offer

A strictly business proposition at a price that is bound to be increased at the end of the year—a small cash payment and eight months to pay off the balance in either monthly or quarterly payments, as best suits your individual convenience—and a brand new machine—not one that has been repeatedly shipped throughout the country on "the trial offer system."

Brighten the Christmas Season In Your Home With Music

Bring contentment and satisfaction to the young folks. Dance music if they prefer—patriotic selections that have a universal appeal—sacred music for Sundays—the dear old "Heart Songs" that recall to Grandmother and Grandfather the days when they were young. Once you have enjoyed the many advantages that music brings into your home you would never after be without it.

OTHER SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS

MODEL 80 \$75.50 INCLUDING TEN AMBEROL RECORDS

MODEL 76 \$107.00 INCLUDING TEN AMBEROL RECORDS

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Soon will be added to it—snow, slush and rain, and more snow, slush and rain. Bear this in mind when sending a gift to your friend at the front.

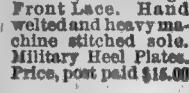
"The best way to enjoy Christmas this year is to make sure that your son, father, brother or friend, in the trenches, receives an appropriate gift from home. Thousands of soldiers overseas will be remembered and this will make it harder for those who are neglected. The boys will all be thinking of home. Send them gifts to carry the home atmosphere across the seas, and mail these now."—Montreal Star, Nov. 5th, 1917.

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make an ideal gift—made as nearly water-proof as boots can be made, of the same leather as used in our famous Shoepacks, they keep the feet dry and comfortable under practically any condition.

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Some Books Worth While

"THE MAJOR"

A new novel by Ralph Connor is always an event in Western Canada. Everybody in the West who has ever read a book at all knows the novels of this ever popular Western writer. And the fact that Dr. Gordon, preacher and author too, is one of those men who have from the beginning realized the far-reaching import of the present world crisis, and has with eloquent words and burning conviction sought to rouse Canadians generally, to a lively sense of their duty in these unparalleled times, will give added interest to his latest book, "The Major" (\$1.50).

This book is not, as you might imagine from the title, a war book of the ordinary sort. If you are one of the timid and susceptible souls who cannot stand the description of the sights and sounds of war, you may safely buy and read this book. There are no war horrors in it, for the hero and the others are but entraining for the front when the story finishes. And yet, though this is true, the book is entitled to be called a war book, for it was born of the war, and pulsates with patriotic and fighting fervor.

The book starts out with the boyhood of the hero, who is throughout a fine specimen of manly, upstanding Canadianism, and traces his development in character and experience through the years, until he reaches young manhood, in that fateful time that brought the Horror called the Great War. Larry is as fine a character as Ralph Connor has ever drawn, and that is saying something. You will be hard to please if you don't like Larry. And he is not the only one of the characters who pleases. The book excels in portraiture, and the relatives and friends of the hero, the young men and women who move in the genial and happy, undisturbed atmosphere of the first half of the novel, are all of them likeable and winsome. The exception to this general attractiveness is the German, Ernest Switzer, and in him are concentrated all the worst features of the German as the world has come to know him, arrogant, boastful and pagan. He is the shadow in the sunlit scene, and his character and words furnish the hint of what is to follow.

The two chapters which tell of the coming of the War to Canada are as fine in their truth and reality as anything in the book. If the chapter entitled "War" does not grip you and make that lump come in the throat, then you are a most phlegmatic person indeed. Our novelist makes the war come to his particular set of Canadians, amid the care-free festivities of Kenora, and the sense of contrast gives vividness and power to his description. Without a doubt this is true of the way it came to thousands of Canadians, an irritating interruption to the good times of life, variously viewed according to the temperament of the one who estiated it. Only here and there was a man or woman who saw it in its true bearings and significance. These chapters will give Canadians of the future an insight into the thoughts and feelings of Western Canadians on those tragic days in August, 1914. One fancies, too, that the experiences Larry has in the United States, that "neutral nation" then, give a fair picture of the sentiments of Americans at the beginning of the Great War. The later chapters in every way provide a moving and eloquent picture of Canada setting out to make war.

There are all the usual Ralph Connor features in this latest novel. Characters almost too good and too happy to be true, who will all the same make you pleasant companions these winter evenings, if you take up this story, choice descriptive writing of Western scenes, a fight that lives in the memory—for a preacher Ralph Connor can describe a fight pretty well—almost an overplus of sentiment and love interest, and a story that as a story will keep you gripped until you get to the very last page.

"OVER THE TOP"

For a year and a half, until he fell wounded in No Man's Land, Arthur Guy Empey, author of "Over The Top" (\$1.60), saw more actual fighting and real warfare than any war correspondent who has written about the war. This young American in London heard and answered the call. He tells his own straightforward simple story of his experience in the training camps in England, and quickly passes across the channel to the fighting line. His story of life in the trenches brings the reader nearer to an actual understanding of trench warfare than any book that has yet been written. The mud, the rats and the shells all stand out in grim reality. The bully beef on which the soldier fights is described so clearly that one can almost taste it. Then there is the charge on the enemy; the capture of the trenches; the collection of the dead and wounded and the funeral in the little cemetery back of the lines. We get a clear appreciation of one day's work in a soldier's life under the guns of the enemy.



RALPH CONNOR
Author of "The Major"

in bayonet charges, to clear the German trenches. The dreadful hours which wounded soldiers put in in shell holes in No Man's Land, waiting for rescue by their comrades, is something which can only be appreciated when it has been experienced. Empey's description of this nerve-racking experience permits the imagination to picture somewhat of the reality. Under his vivid words we get a better idea of the work of a sniper and the methods by which he picks off enemy soldiers who are unwise enough to show their heads over the trenches at any hour of the day or night. Empey went through gas attacks and assisted in the capture of spies; he met the German face to face and talked with him; he saw discipline handed out to disorderly and disobedient soldiers, and he tells the story, the sad, sad story, of the firing squad and the coward. Finally he tells the story of his last charge, "Over The Top," through the barbed wire entanglements of the Germans and into the arms of the Prussian Guard, where he received the wounds which sent him back home, unfit for further active service. "Over The Top" is considered the most realistic picture of warfare that has yet been written, and is the most widely read war book yet published.

ANNE'S HOUSE OF DREAMS

(\$1.60)

Continuing the characters that have appeared in several previous stories, Miss Montgomery carries on into wifehood and motherhood the same Anne Shirley of the red locks and the gay, sweet spirit, who was the young heroine of "Anne of Green Gables" and "Anne of Avonlea." The scene is still Prince Edward Island, with the wide blue waters of St. Lawrence Gulf hemming in the lives of all the people of the tale. Readers of the former stories will find many of their old friends in the early chapters, but when Anne marries Dr. Gilbert Blythe in the fourth chapter and goes to live at Four Winds Harbor, in another part of the island, a new set of characters comes on the stage, and not much is seen or heard of the old ones after that. The home to which the young husband takes his bride is her "house of dreams," so charming is it in its simple homeliness, with its garden and Lombardy poplars and circling ring of white birches, and its windows looking out on a great blue harbor and a lighthouse.

New friends, of the kind Anne calls "kindred spirits," soon come into her life and make her "house of dreams" very much alive with new interests, new hopes, new plans. Among these friends one of the most important is the lighthouse

NOTE.—The books reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide upon receipt of the price mentioned in brackets after each title. Through a printer's error the price of the book "The Life of Richard Cobden" was omitted from the review appearing in the November 21st issue of The Guide. Many inquiries have since been received re this. All orders for this book will be filled at 45 cents, postage paid.

keeper, an old man with a history and a kindly, philosophic tongue, who tells Anne and her husband many a tale that is linked with the romantic history of their home. Another is a beautiful girl with something of a mystery about her at first, until it is resolved into a near-tragedy that threatens to be with her all her life. This is finally brushed away, and leaves the possibility of happiness. So the story of the two or three years that Anne spends in her "house of dreams" is full of happenings for herself and others, and unfolds many vistas of mingled gladness and sorrow.

Power for the People

Continued from Page 21

municipalities between Whitby and Belleville and as far north as Lindsay.



SILO FILLING IN OXFORD COUNTY, ONTARIO, USING HYDRO POWER

The combined population served by these systems is 1,263,380 people.

Hydro Power on the Farm

In 1912, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, appreciating the advantages that would accrue to the province if it were possible to apply hydro power to farm work in place of the power now being used, i.e., gasoline engine, horse tread-mill, horse sweep power and the steam engine, made demonstrations through the western part of the province, beginning in August of that year at the Canadian National Exhibi-

the municipal councils, with the result that a number of districts were given service in 1913; the total number of farm services at the end of that year being not more than 300. One of the petitioners for an estimate was located west of Norwich, in the county of Oxford. The commission was requested to extend a line from Norwich back to this group of farmers on the poles which brought power into the village.

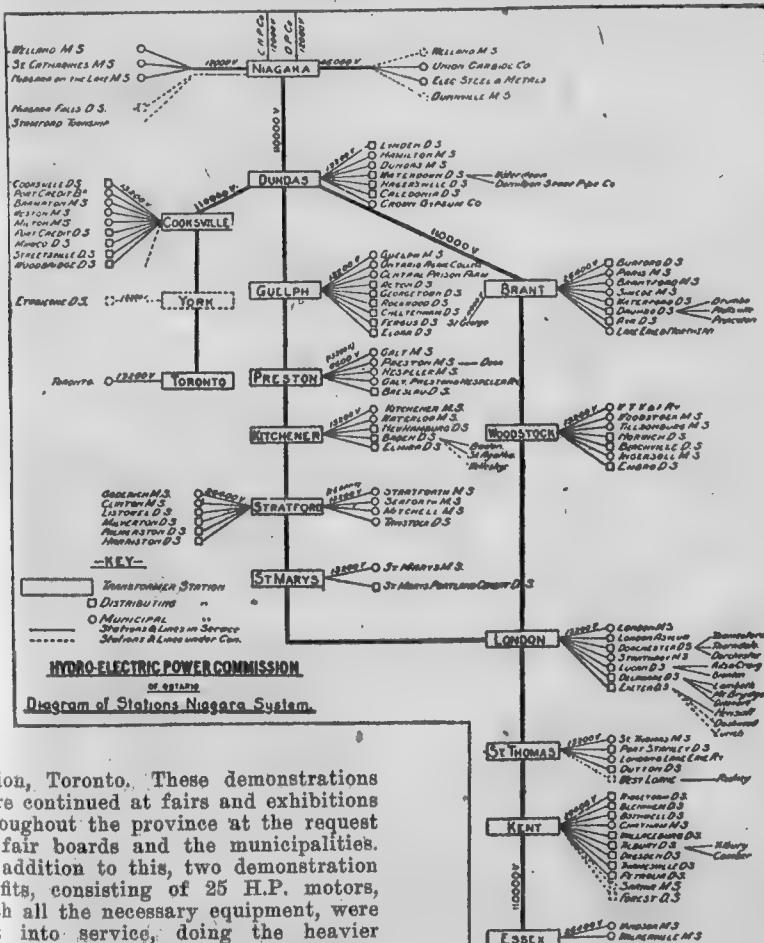
The district adjacent to this section, seeing what these men had done, and appreciating the advantages that they were getting, petitioned in group after group for estimates and service, until today power is being served to 132 farms in the township of North Norwich, and in a small section in the upper part of an adjacent township, in addition to which, from these rural

lines there are also being served two villages.

Services to Farms and Hamlets, 5,000

An adjacent township of Oxford county, seeing what had been done in North Norwich township, petitioned for an estimate and for service, and today the 100 farms there, as well as to the hamlets of Mt. Elgin and Brownsdale are being supplied.

The district served in Oxford county are dairy sections, and the results here have been duplicated in other counties throughout the province, the total farm services, service to hamlets and to sub-



bition, Toronto. These demonstrations were continued at fairs and exhibitions throughout the province at the request of fair boards and the municipalities. In addition to this, two demonstration outfits, consisting of 25 H.P. motors, with all the necessary equipment, were put into service, doing the heavier work on the farms, such as threshing and silo filling, buzzing of wood, chopping of grain, etc.

As a result of these demonstrations, requests were received from different districts, asking for estimates of the cost of power. These were prepared and forwarded to the petitioners through

urban districts probably aggregating close to 5,000. The districts served are three distinct types—dairy sections, stock feeding sections and fruit growing sections.

In addition to the ordinary uses on

MUNICIPAL Hail Insurance

Is it worth while?

Municipal hail insurance is at present in force in 137 rural municipalities in the Province of Saskatchewan. The question: "Is municipal hail insurance worth while from the farmers' point of view?" has been asked in some quarters in consequence of the inability of the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission to meet in full the losses which occurred in the abnormal hail year of 1916.

Even those who are inclined to doubt the value of Municipal Hail Insurance will readily realize that unlimited liabilities cannot always be met out of a fixed revenue. A man with a fixed income cannot go on spending indefinitely.

The farmers of Saskatchewan can, if they so desire, have the Hail Insurance Act so amended that it would provide for payment of losses in full no matter what the total loss might be, but this cannot be done while the revenue of the Municipal Hail Insurance Association remains fixed.

In four out of five years that Municipal Hail Insurance has been in force in Saskatchewan, losses have been paid in full out of revenue, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure in every year except 1916. In these four years Saskatchewan farmers who suffered hail loss received under Municipal Hail Insurance indemnity to the extent of \$2,770,670. In 1916 they received \$1,460,296. In the five years the revenue amounted to \$4,511,361.09, while the cost of administration was \$192,297.75 or only 4.2 per cent. of revenue.

In spite of the fact that in 1916, for the reason shown, the losses could not be paid in full, does any farmer believe he could have received the same amount of protection for the same cost from private companies?

A little figuring will show that to get the same amount of protection the farmer would have paid six to eight times as much in premiums to private companies.

Remember, the rate charged under the Municipal Hail Insurance plan cannot exceed four cents per acre. No additional rate can be levied. Very wide exemption privileges are allowed the individual farmer, so that any legitimate farmer can now, if he so chooses, withdraw all or part of his lands from the operation of the Act and escape the hail tax, even though the Act is in force in the municipality in which he resides.

Farmers!

Draw your own conclusions.

Issued by authority of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association



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Stool to match the Piano free, and freight paid to nearest station.

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farms and in the households on farms, also hamlet residences, probably owing to the high cost of fuel; there has been taken this year power for manufacturing purposes, such as is found in rural districts. That is, brick and tile yards, gravel plants, stone crushing plants, quarries, milk condensers, and others have been applying for service. In the Norwich district this amounted to the doubling of the load this year, and other districts are looking into commission is serving and building to the application of power along the lines of that which is now being done in Oxford county.

In the Central Ontario system in Ontario county, on petitions from groups in different districts, there has been a rapid development, and the commission is arranging to build 16 miles of line to serve 27 farmers, 65 hamlet contracts, a mill, a creamery, a garage, a blacksmith shop and a bakery, also a street lighting system.

In the Northern system progress has been slower, probably owing to its being a stock feeding district more than a dairy section, but the commission is now arranging to build to 14 farms in one county, on a line, where the first movement for hydro in the district originated from a farmer's club. The results so far in getting service to farmers have been gratifying to the commission.

Service Supplied At Cost

Rural districts necessarily move slower than more congested municipalities. The policy of the commission is the same in the getting of power to farms and rural municipalities, as it is in the getting of power to cities, towns and villages, that is, "service at cost." If the petitioners in the district are willing to bear costs, the Hydro Act provides that service is to be given to them. The regular proceeding is for the group who want hydro power to petition the township council for an estimate. The township council forward this petition, or a copy of it, to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, with a resolution, asking that such an estimate be prepared. As soon as this is prepared and approved by the commission it is forwarded to the township council, who within 30 days call a meeting of the petitioners. They are then ready to enter into a contract with the municipality for hydro power, and the municipality is then in a position to enter into an agreement with the commission for power for the petitioners. The commission then builds the lines to the farmer's gate and the township provides the transformers, meters and secondaries for service on the farm.

The counties in which progress has been the greatest are the following: South Oxford, Waterloo, Kent, Ontario, Peel, Grey, Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Norfolk, Middlesex and Elgin.

Over \$35,000,000 Invested

Some idea of the enormous size of this undertaking in public ownership can be gained by these figures. The total capital investment of the commission itself up to October 31, 1916, was \$14,019,000. The total assets of the 128 municipalities operating, including their land and building, as well as equipment, was \$21,359,000. The percentage of net debt on the enterprise compared to the total assets was only 78.4 per cent. at the end of last year.

Such is the record of this "experiment" in public ownership. It would be well for Canada if more of such experiments could be carried out in such a successful manner. There is not such opportunity for the development of water power in Western Canada, perhaps, as has been possible in Ontario; but there are some, and whether it be in electric power or any one of many enterprises that could be operated by the people, for the people, the hydro system of Ontario, with its careful and aggressive management, offers a lesson and great inspiration to all.

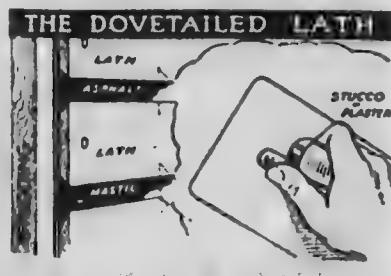
Hansen walked up to the postmaster of a little Western town and said: "Ent yu gat no mail fur me?"

"What's your name?" asked the postmaster.

"By ying, my name is on the letter. Ef you cannot read it, vat fur yu be in there?" Hansen replied.

Have You Thought of STUCCO

as a finish for your new house—as a renovator for your old one—as a substantial, permanent, yet moderate priced material for the walls of barn, garage or granary? It looks fine—coats nothing for paint or upkeep—and when applied on a foundation of



BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

it never cracks or comes off.

Bishopric Stucco Board is made of tough, heavy sheets of Asphalt Mastic, surfaced on one side with sulphite fibre board and reinforced on the other with No. 1 kiln-dried, bevel-edged lath. It is nailed direct, lath side out, to the studding or on the siding of an old building. The stucco is clinched in the dovetailed spaces between the lath, and is there to stay.

Bishopric Stucco Board thus takes the place—does the work—and saves the cost—of lath, furring strips, building paper and sheathing lumber, at but little over half the total cost.

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA, Dept. F.T.

AUSTIN, MINNESOTA

**This Wonderful, Beautiful and
Incalculably Interesting Earth!**
Continued from Page 15

A country life rather spoils one for the so-called luxuries. A farmer may, indeed, have a small cash income, but at least he eats at the first table. He may have the sweetest of the milk—there are thousands, perhaps millions, of men and women in America who have never in their lives tasted really sweet milk—and the freshest of eggs, and the ripest of fruit. One does not know how good strawberries or raspberries are when picked before breakfast, and eaten with the dew still on them. And while he must work and sweat for what he gets, he may have all these things in almost unmeasured abundance, and without a thought of what they cost.

A man from the country is often made uncomfortable, upon visiting the city, to find two ears of sweet corn served for twenty or thirty cents, or a dish of raspberries at twenty-five or forty, and neither, even at their best, equal in quality to those he may have fresh from the garden every day. One need say this in no boastful spirit, but as a simple statement of the fact; for fruits sent to the city are nearly always picked before they are fully ripe, and lose that last perfection of flavor which the sun and the open air impart; and both fruits and vegetables, as well as milk and eggs, suffer more than most people think from handling and shipment. These things can be set down as one of the make-weight against the familiar presentation of the farmer's life as a hard one.

One of the greatest curses of mill or factory work, and with much city work of all kinds, is its interminable monotony; the same process repeated hour after hour and day after day. In the country there is, indeed, monotonous work, but rarely monotony. No task continues very long; everything changes infinitely with the seasons. Processes are not repetitive but creative. Nature hates monotony, is ever changing and restless, brings up a storm to drive the hay-makers from their hurried work in the fields, sends rain to stop the plowing, or a frost to hurry the apple harvest. Everything is full of adventure and vicissitude! A man who has been a farmer for two hours at the mowing, must suddenly turn blacksmith, when his machine breaks down, and tinker with wrench and hammer; and later in the day he becomes dairyman, farrier, harness-maker, merchant. No kind of wheat but is grist to his mill, no knowledge that he cannot use! And who is freer to be a citizen than he? Freer to take his part in town meeting and serve his state in some of the innumerable small offices which form the solid blocks of organization beneath our commonwealth.

What makes any work interesting is the fact that one can make experiments, try new things, develop specialties, and grow. And where can he do this with such success as on the land—and in direct contact with nature. The possibilities are here infinite: New machinery, spraying, seed testing, fertilizers, experimentation with new varieties—a thousand and one methods, all creative, which may be tried out in that great essential struggle of the farmer or gardener, to command all the forces of nature.

Because there are farmers, and many of them, who do not experiment and do not grow, but make their occupation a veritable black drudgery, this is no reason for painting a somber-hued picture of country life. Any calling—the law, the ministry, the medical profession—can be blasted by fixing one's eyes upon its ugliest aspects. And farming, at its best, has become a highly scientific, extraordinarily absorbing, and, when all is said, a profitable profession. Neighbors of mine have developed systems of overhead irrigation to make rain when there is no rain, and have covered whole fields with cloth canopies to increase the warmth, and to protect the crops from wind and hail, and by the analysis of the soil and exact methods of feeding it with fertilizers, have come as near a complete command of nature as any farmers in the world. What independent resourceful men they are! And many of them have also grown rich on money. It is not what nature does with a man that matters, but what he does with nature.

Nor is it necessary in these days for the farmer or the country dweller to be uncultivated or uninterested in what are

often called, with no very clear definition, the "finer things of life." Many educated men are now on the farms, and have their books and magazines, and their music and lectures and dramas, not too far off in the towns. A great change in this respect has come over American country life in twenty years. The real hardships of pioneering have passed away, and with good roads and machinery and telephones, and newspapers every day by rural post, the farmer may maintain as close a touch with the best things the world has to offer as any man. And if he really have such broader interests the winter furnishes him time and leisure that no other class of people can command.

I do not know, truly, what we are here for, upon this wonderful and beautiful earth, this incalculably interesting earth, unless it is to crowd into a few short years—when all is said, terribly short years!—every possible fine experience and adventure; unless it is to live our lives to the uttermost; unless it is to seize upon every fresh impression, develop every latent capacity; to grow as much as ever we have it in our power to grow. What else can there be? If there is no life beyond this one, we have lived here to the uttermost. We've had what we've had! But if there is more life, and still more life, beyond this one, and above and under this one, and around and through this one, we shall be well prepared for that, whatever it may be.

The real advantages of country life have come to be a strong lure to many people in towns and cities; but no one should attempt to "go back to the land" with the idea that it is an easy way to escape the real problems and difficulties of life. The fact is, there is no escape. The problems and the difficulties must be boldly met, whether in city or country.

Farming in these days is not "easy living," but a highly skilled profession, requiring much knowledge and actual manual labor, and plenty of it. So many come to the country too light-heartedly, buy too much land, attempt unfamiliar crops, expect to hire the work done—and soon find themselves facing discouragement and failure. Any city man who would venture on this new way of life should try it first for a year or so before he commits himself; try himself out against the actual problems. Or, by moving to the country, still within reach of his accustomed work, he can have a garden or even a small farm, to experiment with. The shorter work day has made this possible for a multitude of wage-workers, and I know many instances in which life, because of this opportunity to get to the soil, has become a very different and much finer thing for them.

A man who thus faces the problem squarely will soon see whether country life is the thing for him; if he finds it truly so, he can be as nearly assured of "living happily ever after" as anyone outside of a story-book can ever be. Out of it all is likely to come some of the greatest rewards that men can know—a robust body, a healthy appetite, a serene and cheerful spirit!

And finally there is one advantage not so easy to express. Long ago I read a story of Tolstoy's, called "The Candle"—how a peasant Russian forced to plow on Easter Day lighted a candle to his Lord, and kept it burning on his plow as he worked through the sacred day. When I see a man plowing in his fields I often think of Tolstoy's peasant, and wonder if this is not as true a way as any of worshipping God. I wonder if any one truly worships God, who sets about it with deliberation, or knows quite why he does it.

My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as showers upon the grass.—Deuteronomy 32, 11.

Editor's Note.—David Grayson, the author of the above article, is the foremost writer on such subjects as this, in the world. He is the author of "Adventures in Contentment," "Adventures in Friendship," "Great Possessions," etc. These books breathe an atmosphere of the soil and rural life that cannot be found elsewhere. David Grayson is also a philosopher, with wonderful powers of getting down to the fundamentals of life. His books have resulted in the formation of Graysonian clubs, all over America, for the study of rural nature and philosophy. They ought to be read more widely, for they contain something no other writer is able to give so well. The article in this issue is run by special permission of the American Magazine, for whom Mr. Grayson writes special articles of this character.



A Kodak for Christmas means pictures from home

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CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
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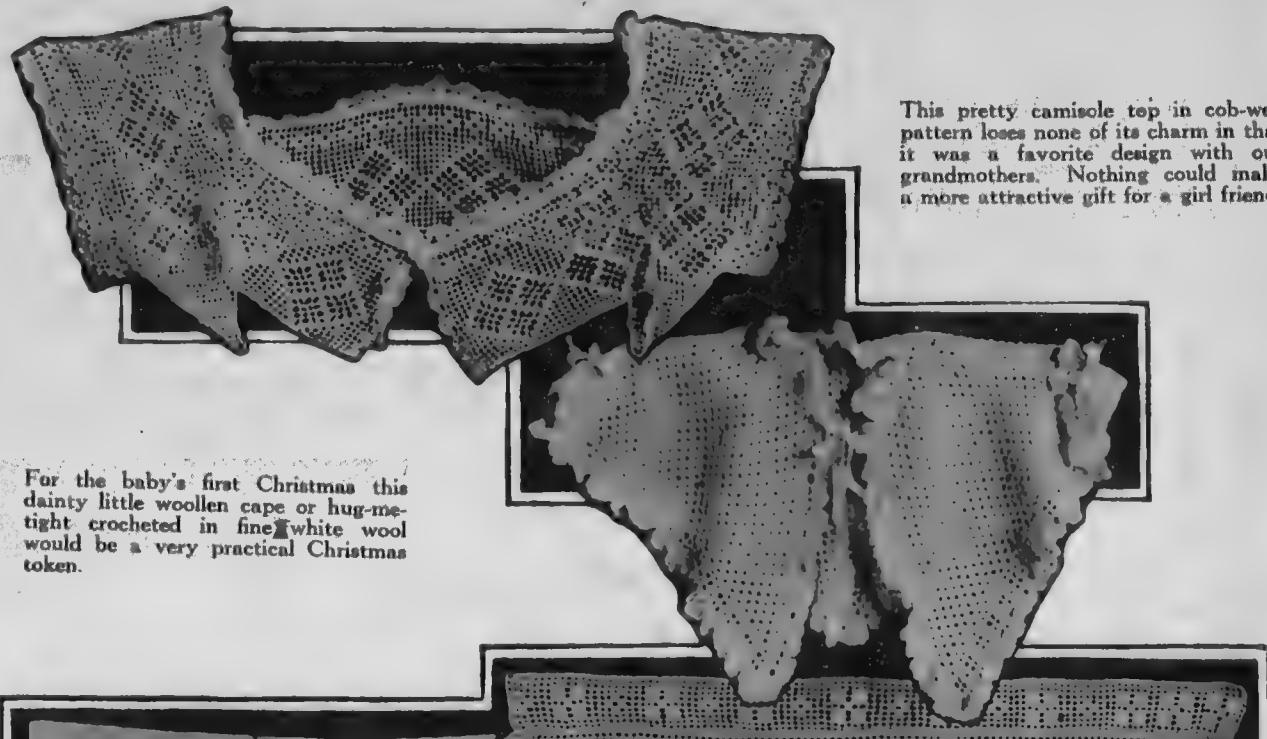
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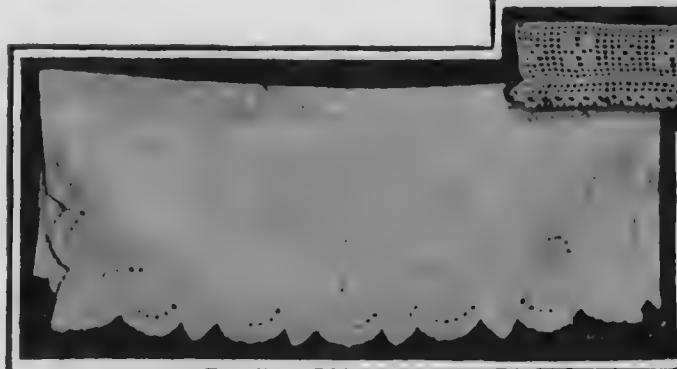
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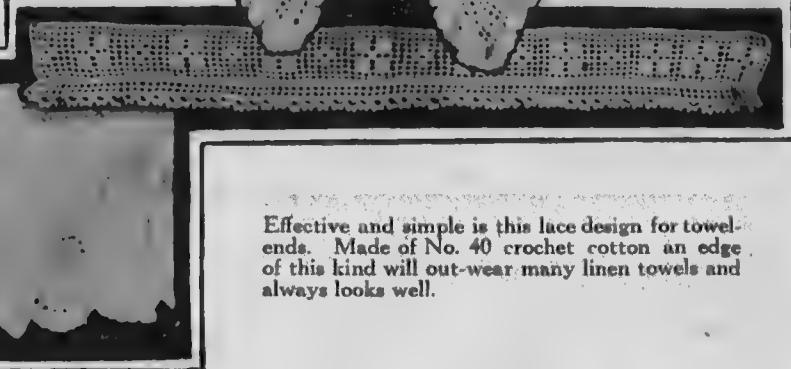
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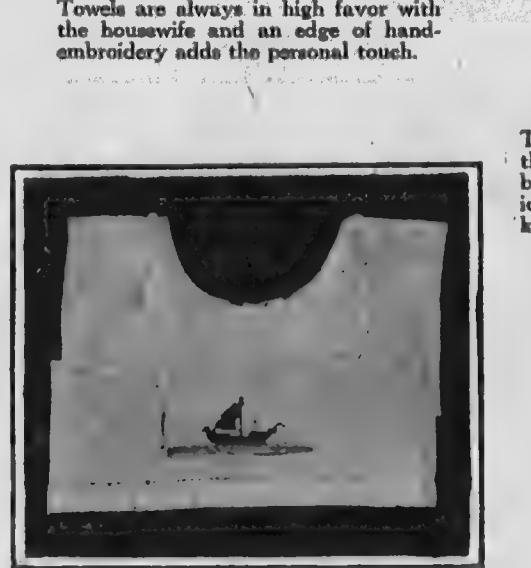
This pretty camisole top in cob-web pattern loses none of its charm in that it was a favorite design with our grandmothers. Nothing could make a more attractive gift for a girl friend.



For the baby's first Christmas this dainty little woolen cape or hug-me-tight crocheted in fine white wool would be a very practical Christmas token.



Effective and simple is this lace design for towel ends. Made of No. 40 crochet cotton an edge of this kind will out-wear many linen towels and always looks well.



A touch of color in the cross stitch design on this damask bib for his highness the baby combines beauty with utility.



The attractive feature of these knitted bootees for the baby is that they are fashioned to fit snugly over the knee.

This crochet bag may be lined with any color to match the gown and so makes a gift which every woman would appreciate.



For the woman who tattes this handkerchief edge in two colors will hold gift possibilities for all her friends. Very dainty edges are also made by crocheting, some in the tatting effects and others in narrow two-color laces. A handkerchief is ever in favor.



The pretty bags made of novelty ribbon never grow old-fashioned or lose their charm and can be made with a very small expenditure of time and money. This year they are even more popular than ever. A very brightly colored and large bag is in high favor this season for the bulky sweater knitting which is being done.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

REVIVING REAL CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

There is a kind Providence. All last week I intended to write this Christmas letter to my readers and so take time by the forelock, but as often happens to letters, it was delayed. So closely on the heels of the disaster in Italy it would have been hard to find a spark of Christmas cheer left. Now we are living in the first glow of exuberance over the greatest Allied victory of the war. Von Hindenburg's line has been broken and the Allies are sweeping on to victory. Someone said that Von Hindenburg's line was impregnable, and I am wondering if we did not think so, too, in our gloomy moments. We wondered when the breaking point would come.

We are to spend a fourth Christmas at war. It is an almost unbearable, unspeakable thought, and yet it is utterly impossible for our Allied armies to eat their Christmas dinner elsewhere than in the trenches. But this new development in the theatre of war fills us with the hope that before a fifth Christmas of war comes, wars will have passed from off the earth for ever and ever. We are by nature an optimistic people. How light-heartedly we entertain real Christmasy thoughts just now. The real spirit of Christmas, that of Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men will triumph in spite of a fourth Christmas of war. I believe we have more faith in the message and promise of Christmas this year than we have had for the last three and a half years.

It has been so easy to forget that the whole Christmas story teems with promises and assurances of peace to men. Even to the bravest and most faithful it has been hard to make the Christmas story a reality in the face of the conflict overseas. During the last years when prosperity has been rampant we have been making a fetish and artificial demonstration quite out of keeping with the birthday of our Saviour. How many of us ever gave a serious thought to what the Christmas Day really represents? In our lavish gift-giving we have lost sight of the circumstance of the humble inception of our Saviour into the world. We do not remember that it was in a manger with no crib for a bed that the Little Lord Jesus first entered the world.

The first Christmas gifts ever presented were those brought by the Wise Men of the East and by the shepherds. They brought gifts of homage and love and promise of devotion. The first Christmas presents were tokens of love and worship. How cruelly artificial and hypocritical appears much of our Christmas giving of gifts in the light of the first Christmas giving. Too often we wonder what our friends intend to give us and we get out the catalogues of the mail order houses and spend long hours poring over their contents. Many of our gifts we choose and give out of a sense of duty, not of love or worship.

Fortunately not all of our Christmas giving is like that. For those near and dear to us, for our parents and special friends we do fill our giving with all the love of which we are capable. Only in so far as our giving contains that spirit do we fulfil the mission of the true Christmas. All else is but a fetish and hypocrisy. If we could only get back to the elemental spirit of Christmas giving such as the three Wise Men brought to the little infant in the manger in Bethlehem, what a revitalization of the Christ-spirit there would be around Christmas time. After all, Christmas Day has been set aside as a day on which we renew our covenant of worship and faith in the Man who so humbly lived the life of mortals. We renew that faith by doing and giving for those we love on earth. We do not renew it when we buy a great number of presents, which we can scarcely afford, and give them to those whom we think we ought and whom we are inclined to think will remember us. There would be no decrease in the amount of love distributed on Christmas Day if we eliminated that kind of giving from our list. These are days when the human race is getting down to elemental things. They are days when the artificial and the unreal do not count. Why not mark this fourth Christmas of war as the one on which we abolished all unreal and unloving giving, and gave to only those to whom we wished to tender a token of our love and homage and devotion. It will not be any loss, for a gift is only valuable to the giver in the proportion to which he sends love and cheer with it. There will be just as much of love and happiness and cheer if we bring our Christmas giving back to the spirit of the gift-giving on that first Christmas, more than nineteen hundred years ago.

SOCIAL WELFARE CONGRESS

On November 23, 24, and 25 there was held in the city of Winnipeg the second annual convention of the Manitoba Social Service Congress and

of the Manitoba Social Service Council. A growing interest on the part of the general public in these affairs was evidenced by the large number of people who attended the sessions.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. J. H. R. Bond spoke on "Maternity Care in the City." Mrs. Bond pointed out that at present there was not sufficient nursing facilities to take care of the city patients. She suggested that for the foreign mother the situation might be relieved if the older girls were trained in midwifery to enable them to help the women of their nationality. She thought, too, that the foreign-speaking girl from the country should be able to receive such a training as would be useful in the rural communities. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Halpenny said he doubted the wisdom of such a step. For the rural delegates in attendance the discussion was a little disappointing, in that no solution was offered for the serious inadequacy of medical treatment in the country.

The addresses on Thursday evening were among the best of the congress. Professor Osborne spoke on the "Abolition of Patronage," and made very clear that if we continue increasing the number of public utilities we must abandon the practice of patronage, or else the whole commercial and in-

The last evening was given over to a discussion of the need for conservation of food, to matters of the high cost of living and a living wage. Mr. McGrath, secretary of the bureau of labor, gave a splendid address on The Living Wage and the High Cost of Living. He was, by virtue of his position, able to give much valuable information. He said that, according to statistics which he had compiled, the average wage in Winnipeg had increased only 14 per cent, while the cost of living had increased 60 per cent. This created such a disparity that it was almost impossible for even the well-paid workman to eke out a decent living. Mrs. H. M. Speechley of Headington and Mrs. R. F. McWilliams were the other speakers of the evening.

This was without doubt the best conference the social workers of Manitoba have ever had the privilege of attending. At every session one saw the need of more rigid and careful work in social betterment. Those delegates who had the good fortune to attend will go back to their homes prepared to enlist the help of their neighborhood in this great movement for better social conditions.

CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED

Ever since the bureau of social research for the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta issued the little pamphlet, "Grown-up Children or Mental Defectives," there has been no excuse on the ground of ignorance for not considering and facing the problem of the feeble-minded in its true light. According to their preliminary survey in 1916 there are in the three prairie provinces 1,547 recognized mental defectives. The bureau further estimates the number of mental defectives in the three provinces to be 2,300. This state of affairs is now a part of Canada, is simply appalling.

The bureau knows what must be done to stamp this curse out of our country. It states as its future policy, stricter immigration laws, amended marriage laws, and all mental defectives to be regarded as wards of the state, "their mental incapacity and not their poverty or crime to be the motive for the state's interference." This involves, special protection (supervision, sterilization or segregation); special training, and in some cases maintenance. The bureau states that what is needed at once is an educational campaign, legislation, registration and research, a special institution, and a psychopathic expert.

Here indeed is women's work. We have a new minister of immigration and colonization, Hon. J. A. Calder. Those who know him either personally or by reputation know that he has the best interests of the West at heart, and particularly matters of public welfare, for he it was who was largely responsible for the erection of that splendid sanatorium for tubercular patients at Qu'Appelle. Let him know that the women of the West are looking to him to help establish stricter immigration laws and more effectual inspection, and let him know that he has your support and backing in any endeavor he may make to take this step.

We are glad that the women through the National Council of Women are taking steps to study this problem and to assist in combating it. Those who have the new 1917 and 1918 year book of the National Council of Women of which I told you a couple of weeks ago will do well to turn to page 77 and read Mrs. M. K. Stead's report on the committee's work for the care of the mentally deficient. Mrs. M. K. Stead is the convener of the national committee on this branch of the work. She is very anxious that this matter should receive serious consideration from the women all over the West. She has asked me to publish the following letter which she is sending out to all those interested in local councils and in federated societies with the purpose of getting a great movement of co-operation in this matter on foot.

"18 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.
"Dear Madam:—Can we have a 'get-together' campaign this winter on behalf of the feeble-minded? The combined efforts of all our local councils and federated societies would make a powerful lever wherewith to move our provincial legislators. Will you then as convener of your local committee communicate with other workers; get specific information of cases of feeble-mindedness and report them to the authorities, take an interest in 'classes for backward children' already formed or agitate for such a class in your community, urge the provision for a permanent segregation of the graduates of such classes, when they are incapable of self-support or self-control, find out what is being done elsewhere for the feeble-minded, and do all in your power to obtain farm colonies and schools for the feeble-minded in your own province!"

"Anything that I can do to help is yours to command. Your reply will be esteemed."

"M. K. STEAD,
"Convener of Com. on Mental Deficients,
"National Council of Women."



HIS VERY OWN

Farm Women's Clubs

CO-OPERATION BEST

The Alberta Woman's Institute has just completed three most successful district conferences. They were, in a way, an experiment and one which proved conclusively the women were ready to meet and discuss ways and means of improving their branches and we have every reason to believe each one attending was more than repaid for her effort.

Through Miss Mary MacIsaac's zeal the institutes have increased wonderfully since March last. Then we had a membership of 3,500, and now we boast of 8,000, truly a wonderful gain. The women come from the southern boundary line to the farthest north and all realize that in working for "Home and Country" there is no line of work we can not take up.

The institutes are of three kinds: the purely country, the purely town and those taking in the town and country women. The latter is in a way the ideal institute for the sooner the town and country women each realize the sterling worth of the other the better it will be and in working harmoniously together they will accomplish sooner the better things for "Home and Country." We feel assured the conferences were a great success, and will prove of great benefit to the women of our Province.

Stand By Your Officers

How many of the Grain Growers' Guide readers read the splendid article written by Miss Mary McCalum in the September 26 number, called the "Responsibility of Office"? It was so splendid, and so very appropriate for this time of year that I recommend it to every branch institute, and hope they will read it at their December meeting, just before the election of officers, and then keep it in their archives for future reference. May I also add a word? When you have chosen the officers and they accept the responsibility of office, stand by them. Do be charitable. Remember we all make mistakes and say often what we would give a great deal to recall. Any club will die if unfriendly criticism is indulged in, so let us, above all things, be considerate and remember "We may not pass again this way," and a smile, and "That was good" helps wonderfully.

ISABEL NOBLE, Pres.
Alberta Women's Institute.
Daysland, Alta.

SPLENDID REST ROOM

I believe our rest room was the only municipal rest room up to the time it was opened. We are fortunate enough to have a municipal hall in Portage and the ladies of Burnside Home Economic Society thought it would be fine to have a rest room in Portage and after talking it over at their meeting decided to try and get one started, but the war broke out and they dropped it. I called up the man in charge of our present rest room and told him what we wanted. He went personally to the council and the council said certainly we could have the room, and appointed a committee of ladies of the different wards in the municipality, one from each ward, and we superintended the decorating and furnishing of the rest room. These ladies meet once a month, the day the council meets, and superintend the rest room. The council provides a matron who keeps it clean and serves lunch to whoever wants it. The receipts from the lunch bear the expense of the rest room, the council paying for the matron, telephone, lights, and water, in addition to this the same committee is asked by the council to look after clothing for the poor of our municipality. The committee is chosen by the council. Our rest room is a great boon to the ladies of our municipality.

About the work of our Home Economic Society, we have appointed a

parents' day in the school, that is by our influence in writing to the different schools, to have the parents visit the schools and find out just what is most needed in the schools for the children's comfort. Our Home Economic Societies cater to the boys' and girls' fair, serve the meals and donate so much of the proceeds to the children's prizes, the rest goes to patriotic purposes. We did away with teas and domestic tables and asked for voluntary contributions to raise money for Red Cross purposes, and we have tried to form a branch of the Red Cross in Portage. There is a mass meeting for next Thursday, called to form a branch of the Red Cross Society, but we do Red Cross work in our own society. We have bought and paid for a new piano. We have just been formed two and a half years.

MRS. J. D. MCKENZIE, Pres.,

H.E.S.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

IMPROVING THE CEMETERY

At one of our Home Economic meetings, upon talking over the neglected and desolate appearance which our cemetery presented to the passersby (it lying on the direct route between two neighboring villages), we made up our minds to go to work and have some improvements made. A party of ladies autoed out one meeting to survey the scene.

We were disappointed, so towards the end of 1916 we made a resolution to get busy early in the spring of this year. We were fortunate in obtaining, in time, the services of a man who would give full value in work for our money. The work consisted of cutting, piling and burning the scrub, old grass and weeds; filling in any graves which were sunken, and collecting all tins and pieces of boards. When finished, everything presented a neat appearance to the travelling public, and many commented favorably upon the changed aspect of the homes of those dear to us who had gone before.

It is our intention to go over the enclosed ground (three acres) again next summer, also to have the main drive gravelled, if possible. The work that we have done does not deter anyone from personally attending their own plots. We look after the general appearance and those lots belonging to owners who have moved away. I might also say that we have been asked to undertake the oversight of the cemetery to the west of our town next year. We might ask why should our country graveyards present such a forlorn and forgotten look, when we think how strangers in a foreign land are tending and caring for the last homes of our brave boys who cannot return to us?

MRS. T. J. LAMONT,
Treherne, Man. Pres. H.E.S.



STREAMSTOWN U.F.W.A. MEMBERS

The President, Mrs. S. Tempest, is sitting in the arm-chair, and to her left is the Secretary, Mrs. Fred O. Miller. This is a very ambitious club, situated ten miles from the nearest town, Kitnoo, Alta.

Coming back they were utterly dismayed to think that such a state of things had been allowed to continue as long. They described having found weeds and scrub, and rank grass covering all the vacant land, paths, and even the graves; in fact, sometimes they were treading upon graves, nearly obliterated from sight of people whose friends had left our vicinity. It seemed as if those left behind were indeed forgotten.

After our inspection committee had given their report, we nominated a few ladies to obtain the names of those having lots and mentioned each family represented. We said that if these gave one dollar a year we could have some good work done. The clerk of the municipality was first called upon and asked to assist by giving us any list of names he might have. Afterwards we obtained many forgotten names from old-timers. Personal canvass was made wherever we could and letters were written to those who had moved away. In this way we started quite a little fund. Then our troubles began. We advertised in our local paper for a man to cut the grass and scrub, but no one wanted the job! Everyone seemed to think, if they didn't say it, that it was some woman's fad. Then we tried to get a returned soldier who might have a knowledge of gardening, but again

RED CROSS WORKERS

The regular monthly meeting of the Medstead Homemakers' Club was held at the home of Mrs. Scott on November 15. The meeting opened with the singing of The Maple Leaf, but owing to the prevalence of colds amongst the members, the singing was not all that could be desired. Members agreed that the annual meeting should be postponed until March, after a communication regarding this matter had been read. A paper from the Grain Growers' Guide was read and it was decided to send reports of meetings to that paper.

The Homemakers agreed to take the monthly teas held in aid of the Red Cross Society into their own hands, as other ladies seem rather indifferent on the matter, two ladies to volunteer at each club meeting to furnish refreshments for the following tea. Mrs. Starling and Mrs. Turnbull were the volunteers for the December tea.

All members were in favor of a dance being given as a send-off for the boys about to join the new army, and November 28 was the date fixed upon. The meeting terminated with the singing of the national anthem, after which refreshments were served by the hostess.

C. L. WHITT,
Medstead Homemakers' Club Reporter.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES

Mrs. McNeal of Expanse, Sask., is the convener of the committee on labor-saving devices for the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, and in this interesting letter tells of those devices which she has tried in her own home. It is worthy of special attention from those who endeavor to lighten work for the farm women.

M. P. MCNEAL

The department which you contemplate conducting in The Guide is, I think, a very commendable idea and one which every woman would appreciate. My special hobby in the Women Grain Grower work is domestic economy and I am especially interested in labor-saving devices for the farm woman. Among the ones tried in my own home and which I find successful are a one and a half horse power gasoline engine, a gasoline flat iron and a bread mixer. These are three important articles on a farm where electricity is not available. I put two belts on my engine and wash and churn at the same time. While a batch of clothes is being washed the butter can be removed from the churn and taken care of. Of course by using a shaft for the belts one could do several things at once. However, this really necessitates having a permanent room for your engine and machinery, which, by the way, is what we should have, and yet many of us cannot have such a room at first.

One needs to be particular in getting a good reliable make, as nothing is more annoying than an engine which refuses to work on wash day. Every farm woman should have a power washer and after using it for a time she will wonder how she ever managed without one. Three of my neighbors are using the gasoline engine for power and one neighbor is using the windmill for power, which is also successful, providing of course that you have a power wind-mill and the wind is blowing enough to run it the day you wish to do the washing.

I consider the gasoline iron is both practical and useful in any home unless you are fortunate in having an electric iron. About a pint of gasoline will iron three hours and saves many a step to and from the stove, especially on a hot day, for the tired housewife.

To me, another essential article which should be in every home, is a bread mixer. I find the bread mixer a great help. One cannot always go by directions as I think it should be turned longer than three minutes; so much depends on the kneading, not more so by hand than with the mixer.

There are numerous small articles I might mention which we know to be good and which some time I may be able to tell you about.

IDA MCNEAL

THE DISTRICT MEETINGS

Very encouraging reports are coming in from the district directors of the value of district meetings.

J. M. N.

DISTRICT NO. 2 REPORT

Owing to the shortage of help both indoors and out it was almost impossible for me to get away to do organization work. I wrote to W.G.G.A. secretary at Airlie, but she said they had passed out of existence. So far I have not received any calls; but if there are any in my district who would like to organize I will try and be of any assistance in my power and if there are those who know of ladies who might be interested I wish they would kindly hand me their names.

There certainly is great need of organization among women. Though it is rather disheartening to those of us who have organized and worked for the provincial franchise to now be deprived of the federal franchise. Our Ottawa politicians evidently have very little respect for and place very little value on the women of the west, for to disfranchise a person is to place him in the class with criminals, most especi-

ally the young mothers, whose sons will not be old enough to fight for years. They have been called upon many times to face that which requires as much moral and physical courage as of the man who goes into the trenches and are far more isolated from medical aid than those in the trenches. Mere greed for political power has so blinded the politicians' eyes to justice that they do not see the great asset to the country these boys and girls of these disfranchised mothers will be. After all, is it nothing to have lived for one's country?

MRS. D. E. KLINK,
District Director No. 2
Pangman, Sask.

GIMLI HOME ECONOMICS SOCIETY

Our Home Economics Society was organized last March, and as we have only had six meetings we have as yet accomplished little. We have tried various ways to make money. We serve refreshments at meetings and take a silver collection. In July we had a sale of home cooking, the proceeds went to buy sewing and wool from the Red Cross Society. We had another sale of home cooking this month, also a rummage sale. We collected from the members and also the town people second-hand clothing, boots and shoes, hats, pictures, books, etc. This was the first sale of its kind to be held here and it proved a great success, as we cleared \$76. This money will be used to make up Christmas parcels for the boys that have left Gimli for the front.

Regarding women in farm men's places. A great deal of the work on the surrounding farms falls to the women, as in many cases the farmers cannot afford to pay for hired help. There is not such a shortage of labor here, as this is a very poor agricultural district and there is very little threshing to do. Every fall a number of our town boys leave to help harvest the crops elsewhere in Manitoba and the west. The foreign women, such as the Ruthenians and Galicians, are great workers. They have some of the finest gardens in the district. In many cases these women are left alone on the farms during the summer months, while the men seek work elsewhere. They very often cut their own cord wood and occasionally they haul it to town during the winter, where it is loaded on cars and shipped to the city.

The farm women of this district have very few, if any, labor-saving devices. There is no electricity, nor even water works to make work easier. There are only three or four farmers around here who own cars.

We have not taken advantage of the offer made by the extension department of the agricultural college to establish a travelling library. We have brought the matter up at one of our meetings, but no decision has been made.

The boys' and girls' club here held its first fair Friday, September 28. Just one member from our society had an exhibit of mixed vegetables. Of course the fair was only for the boys and girls. Next spring the society will try to induce the other schools in the municipality to take part in the fairs and in that way work up enthusiasm and competition.

ANNA M. JONASSON,
Gimli, Man. Sec.-Treas. H.E.S.

BIRTLER'S SPLENDID CLUB ROOM

Our Birtle Home Economic Society was organized in 1910, and in 1913 we decided to open a rest room, and of course funds we had to have. We wrote to over 100 farmers, asking them for donations. Twenty responded. We canvassed the town and in all raised nearly \$200. We found a suitable room on Main street—large, bright and central, with a good basement and a side hall. We partitioned the back part of this hall for a lavatory; built cupboards in the basement for dishes, etc.; furnished one room with tables, easy and plain chairs, two couches and some pictures. We also stencilled five pairs of curtains. The floor was exceptionally good. This we stained, oiled and varnished. On February 1 we opened our club room (that is what we call it).

How to finance this was our next problem. We asked three of our members to serve a 10 cent tea each Saturday—plain bread and butter and cake,

and this plan we have followed out ever since. Our society has a large membership, so it is not necessary for members to serve more than twice in one year. These teas pay all expenses of the room. We also purchased dishes, spoons, table cloths, kitchen utensils, etc.; in fact we have everything necessary for convenience in a place like this. We use a coal oil stove for heating the water.

We have a woman in charge and she takes as much interest in everything as if she owned it. She also exchanges the books for members every afternoon except Saturday. Then one of our members looks after the library. We have our book-case in our club room.

This room has become a social centre for both town and country women, and every Saturday you will find this the busiest place in town. All the women go there for their afternoon tea, knowing that they will meet so many there they would not meet elsewhere.

This room is lighted with gas and is used for fully half the small meetings in town, both by men and women. It is generally acknowledged by all to be one of the most necessary conveniences of the district. In 1915 we were the fortunate winners of a power washer, valued at \$75. This we won for second prize on our exhibit of home products at the convention held at the agricultural college. We sold this washer and decided to use the money to buy books for a library. However, in the meantime the department of agriculture decided to help the rural communities in establishing libraries. The plan is as follows: The government will give \$1.00 for every dollar raised by a society up to \$50. This gives the society \$100 to spend on books, the only stipulation being that a small percentage must be practical books, suitable for studying in our Home Economics Society. These books are to be used by the society for one year and then returned to the extension department and they will send another set of books and parcel. Our library then goes to another society. In this way each society gets a complete set of new books every year.

We decided to start a private library as well, using the balance of our money and raising our membership fee from 25 cents to 50 cents. We also allowed the men to join our library, the membership fee to be \$1.00 a year. The extra money we use for a library fund. Several people also donated large parcels of new books and we now have a library of nearly 400 books. People in the cities cannot realize just what these libraries mean in these rural districts. No books are to be had except those you buy or borrow, so you can imagine how this library scheme appealed to our people. It has lent a new interest to our society and to our work. We have a membership of 117 and this year for Red Cross, financing club-room, library and general expenses we raised nearly \$2,800.

MRS. J. M. WATT,
Birtle, Man. H.E.S. Pres.

STUDIES WORTH WHILE

I have not sent you a report of our club for some time, for although we have had a good attendance at all our meetings through the busy season we have not had anything special to tell you. Some time ago we went to the extension department, university of Alberta, for two books: *Sixty Years of Protection*, by Porritt, and *The Initiative, Referendum and Recall*, by Munro. At our October meeting two of our members gave splendid papers on them, one on each book. Then after our meeting our members filled packages with Christmas cake and candy for the boys who are at the front from this neighbourhood. In all, 17 packages were sent. On October 26 we held a concert, supper and dance in aid of the Red Cross and we had Miss Pinkham of Calgary with us, who gave us a very interesting address on the work the Red Cross is doing. When all expenses are paid we expect to have about \$75 clear. We are planning now for a concert to raise money to send a delegate to the convention to be held in Calgary.

AMANDA DAFOE,
Sec'y.
Prairie Rose U.F.W.A., Zetland, Alta.

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MERRY CHRISTMAS

Merry Christmas, boys and girls! Only a few more days until the great day of the year arrives. I suppose you have all written your letters to Santa Claus long ago. Not very long ago Santa Claus came to Winnipeg and is now in one of the stores. His arrival in the city was a very grand affair. In the procession was, The Old Woman who Lived in the Shoe, and the shoe was as big as a wagon, with room enough in it for a dozen little children; and Humpty-Dumpty, and he rocked on a great high wall until those who watched were afraid that every minute he would rock too far. Then there was Peter, Pumpkin Eater. He was eating at a pumpkin that entirely filled a flat dray wagon. There was little Jack Horner, too, and many other people which you know all about, and which I have forgotten. Then last of all came Santa Claus, and with him his Christmas tree and a little house of snow. Santa, just like the jolly, generous fellow he is, threw candies and peanuts to the hundreds of little boys and girls who brought up the rear of the procession. Don't you think that the boys and girls of Winnipeg are very fortunate in having Santa here all this time? But I want to tell you that in the night-times, when there are no children around, he is getting ready for his long trips in the country on the night before Christmas.

I am glad, though, that when you are so happy in getting ready for Christmas that you are not forgetting those thousands of boys and girls in the countries within the war zone, who will not have enough to eat on Christmas Day, let alone all the fine things we are going to have. Things are in such a bad condition over there that I am just doubting whether Santa Claus will have an opportunity to visit them. But when Christmas Day comes you will remember them and hope that Santa Claus has been able to reach them too.

I am more than glad in our Christmas Number to tell you that this week I have received \$14.25 for the Blue Cross. I got one check for \$14 from the Little

Red Cross helpers at Roseduff, Sask., and I am printing the letter from their secretary, James Gordon. Then Winona Palmer, of Uno, Man., sent in 25 cents. The little girl who sent in 25 cents last week, and whose name I forgot, was Elsie Hinde of Borden, Sask.

Next week I will announce a new contest, so look for it.

DIXIE PATTON.

RED CROSS HELPERS

We organized a Junior Red Cross Society at Crescent Valley School, which we named The Little Red Cross Helpers. I thought the boys and girls of the Young Canada Club would like to hear about it. Perhaps some of them have Junior Red Cross Societies in their school. We went from house to house, till we collected about \$19, then we sent away for wool and other things. We are making them for the soldiers, and we will soon have a parcel of comforts to send away.

Well, we had a pie-social, concert and dance at our school, all gotten up by The Little Red Cross Helpers. I recited "An Appeal for the Blue Cross," which appeared in an issue of The Guide some weeks ago. After I finished reciting, a collection was taken up for the Blue Cross, and \$14 was received. I enclose the amount to you, because I love horses and think they should receive care, as well as the men.

JAMES GORDON,
Roseduff, Sask.

Age 11

By DIXIE PATTON

DUTY'S CALL

Have you heard your country's call, boys?
You are needed at the front.
Have you heard the message from the lads?
"We want your help, so come."
Don't try to claim exemption when of service you can be.
For you'll be called a slacker, if your duty you can't see.

Have you heard of mothers' crying for the loss of their dear ones?
Have you heard of little innocents being slain by fiendish Huns?
If so, be up and doing, and hurry to the line,
And help those brave lads in the trench to stop such wicked crime.

Have you heard of those brave Belgians, who held our foe at bay?
Have you heard they still stick to the guns, but need your help today?
There is no time to think, boys; you should know your duty's call.
They helped to save our country, so do not see their fall.

Have you heard of the high sea murders?
And the killing of wounded boys?
Have you heard that these most terrible acts are the German's greatest joys?
Now are these things to continue?
You must answer, "Yes" or "No."
And if you're made of the right stuff, to the war-zone you will go.

Have you heard that if rejected, you have a duty to perform?
Have you heard the farmers need more help, to grow the wheat and corn?
So quit the counter-jumping, and the pushing of the pen,
And go and help the farmer to feed our fighting men.

Have you heard the cry, girls, of "Help to win the war?"
Have you heard there's lots for you to do, though not compelled by law?
So do not waste a morsel; all food-stuff try to save.
And you'll help us and our Allies The Road to Victory to pave.

FRANCES N. HILL,
Milk River, Alta. Age 13.

THE BRITISH SAILORS

Oh, we should salute the sailors, that are fighting on the sea.
For they are fighting for their country, that their country may be free.
I know it costs them something to leave their homes so dear;
But still they do it smiling, and nothing do they fear.

They'll say they like the sea, no doubt but this you can't deny.
That they are fighting for their country and they'll fight until they die.
They are fighting for their flag, and they are fighting for their King.
They are giving up their lives, and that is not a little thing.

We on land can't realize what dangers they go through.
But they do it. And remember, they are doing it for you.
Then three cheers for the British sailors, fighting on the sea.
Three cheers and hearty wishes for a speedy victory.

EDNA M. SAWERS,
Camrose, Alta. Age 13.

SANTA CLAUS VISITS THE DOO DADS

It is Christmas in the Wonderland of Doo and aren't the Doo Dads enjoying it? For days they have been looking for their Santa Claus and here he comes. See how they are welcoming him and no wonder, for he has a sleigh-load of good things just like our own good old Santa. There are toys galore, so many of them that it is a wonder some are not lost, and down in the bottom of his big sack there are candies and nuts, and all kinds of fruit, just the things that he knows the little Doo Dads are waiting for. He is much smaller than our Santa and instead of deer, his sleigh is drawn by mice. See how the jolly old Doo Dad is ringing the Christmas bells. Here is the band playing Christmas music and one little mischief pouring water into the big horn. Some of the Doo Dads are having such a big time tobogganning that they haven't noticed Santa's arrival. But they are all in for a cold ducking, for one has broken through the ice and they will all be in before they can stop. See the cold little fellow sitting on the old Doo Dad's chimney trying to get warm. The old boy's stove is smoking and it has made him very angry. Down on the pond they are having a fine time skating. If the mouse runs under that bridge it will bump his master's nose. But all the same they are all having a merry Christmas.



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Columbia Grafonola and Columbia Records

Columbia Electric
Grafonola, Price \$175

The Merry Lilt of the Dance

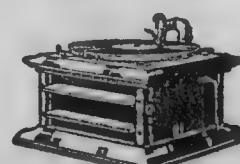
Let it be heard often in the home. It chases gloom, it makes for joy—inspiration—courage. And of all instruments the Grafonola is the greatest exponent of dance music with its mellow purity of tone and its instant readiness to provide music that "won't let your feet keep still."

The electric Grafonola shown above requires no winding, the electric motor is part of the instrument—just attach the cord to a lamp socket. Here is the very height of convenience.

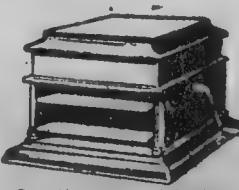
Thousands of homes will delight in a Grafonola this Christmas. Why not yours too? See your Columbia dealer—before the Christmas buying depletes the stocks.

Grafonolas are priced from \$24 to \$300—every instrument in tone and design is a masterly exposition of Columbia leadership. Easy terms arranged.

Columbia Graphophone Company



Columbia Grafonola, Price \$38

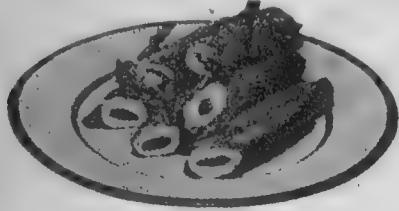


Columbia Grafonola, Price \$73

Hear the wonderful Christmas music Columbia Records—they'd make your Christmas happier.

War Time Christmas Dinner

"Christmas is going to be a hard day this year," a mother who has done not only her bit but her best, said to me the other day. Her third and last son had just left for the front. "Yes," said another woman, with brimming eyes, "last year Paul wrote us each a Christmas letter to be read around the fire on Christmas Eve, letters full of recollections of his childhood and boyhood holiday seasons. This year we shall read them again, and feel that he knows just how we miss him, and how hard it is to make Christmas what it should be,



CANDY YULE LOGS

knowing that he will never be with us again" (The son was killed in France three months ago.) And so it is all over the land. Most of us have someone near and dear overseas, and our very breath is a prayer that they may be given strength to do their duty over there, and above all else that they may come home to us as they went away.

But in spite of all the sorrow, when we consider the matter, we must realize that Christmas is the day of all others for which we have to be thankful; the day on which Christ came to earth, Christ, our only hope in this great world struggle and in all the struggles of life, the One who has promised us Peace on Earth. Could one have imagined, as the Babe lay in the manger, that at this period in the world's history, five hundred millions of the human race would be His followers? That He would inspire the greatest in music and art, and that the noblest architecture the world has ever known would be that which prepared a shrine for the Babe of Bethlehem? That His birthday would be a day the world over for gift giving and pleasure sharing? Yet it is so.

The one way to lessen our own sorrow at this time is to help lighten the burden of others. The world is full of sorrow, distress and wretchedness, and we can all do something to alleviate this. When my friend spoke of the Christmas letters her boy wrote, I thought how essential it is that we give the children a happy Christmas season. There is no Christmas that equals the Christmas of childhood; no time when Santa Claus is as real, and jolly, and the all-round benefactor he is in childhood. So don't rob the children of any possible fun on Christmas Day.

Decorating the Christmas Table

The food problem in the countries of some of our allies is a very real one, just at present, and we cannot with a clear conscience have a great "spread" on our Christmas table. However, a simple menu, "dressed up," is oftentimes more attractive than a more elaborate one less carefully prepared. First of all there is the question of decorating the table for Christmas, and there is such a variety of material and arrangement, one is at a loss what to use. A very pretty decoration, and one that may be used in place of a Christmas tree is a small evergreen tree, set in a block of wood. The block of wood may be concealed with red crepe paper or a syrup poured over it, and popped corn stuck over it. Or one may conceal the base with cotton wool, and sprinkle a little "snow," a powder that may be bought for 10 cents per package, over it, to resemble frost. Drape the tree with strings of popped corn or cranberries. Have a ribbon streamer run from the top of the tree to each place, and the presents neatly wrapped in white or red paper, and tied with gay colored ribbons at the end of the ribbon streamers. If one cannot get the evergreen tree, the small sled and reindeer in the illustration make a pretty decoration. Place the sled on a bed of cotton wool, sprinkle the wool with "snow," place the sled on it, and load with fruit, candies or presents. If one has a handy boy about the place he can easily make a sled from cardboard, covered with crepe paper it answers the

purpose very well. If one cannot get a toy reindeer, a toy horse or dog may be commandeered for the occasion. A bit of holly adds much to the appearance of the table.

To some of us the Christmas dinner is hallowed by an invariable menu, which appears year after year on the table. This year let us try and alter the program. It takes some courage to eliminate the time-honored plum pudding from the menu, but I am sure we would all feel much more comfortable, and our digestive apparatus be less taxed, if we substituted some simpler pudding, and saved the rich Christmas pudding for a day when the meat course is light, and there are no extra sweets, as on Christmas.

I am going to give two menus for Christmas dinners, and hope that you may get some suggestions from them. We gave a recipe for Christmas fruit cake some time ago, hoping you might make that in time to pass some on to the hungry-for-sweets boys in the trenches.

Menu No. 1

Fruit cocktail

Turkey with stuffing

Carrots or parsnips

Cranberry sauce

Cabbage salad

Pineapple cream

Fruit

Coffee

Hermits

Nuts

Fruit cocktail

Riced potatoes

Canned peas

Applesauce

Cream

Applesauce

The Yellow Butterfly

Continued from Page 25

fore the dancing begins, for us all to crowd around the great fireplace, with no lights in the hall but that made by the blazing logs, and to listen while some one or other of us with a gift that way tells a ghost-story. Then, when we had all got into an agreeable state of fright, and dare scarcely look into the dark corners of the hall, lest we should see we knew not what, the lights and the minstrels in the gallery would both start up at once, and with our pretty partners we'd forget about the ghosts.

"On the night I am telling you about all had gone along in the ancient way. Dinner over, we were all grouped round the fire, the flames of the logs making a glowing circle of our faces, and flickering up and down the darkened hall, sometimes suddenly lighting up the great beams of the lofty ceiling, sometimes striking on the two knights in armor standing by the door, as though bringing them back to life for a moment, and then leaving them in darkness again.

"Your granduncle Henry had been chosen to tell the story that night, for he had a great knack that way, and how well I remember his fine, sensitive face, lit up in the firelight, as he cleverly led us from one suspense to another, till we were afraid to look around. But, just as he was coming to his climax, and our hair was beginning to rise on our heads, several of us noticed something strange that had come into the hall out of the darkness at the far end and was making its way toward the fire.

"It was a tiny thing that flitted here and there, making a bright spot of gold, as it was caught by the beams from the fire, on the background of the darkness. Hither and thither it darted, coming nearer and nearer all the time to the fire.

"One after another we noticed it, and those who had not seen it were nudged by their neighbor, till presently all our faces were turned in its direction. Only your great-uncle Henry had not noticed it, for he was looking into the fire all the time he went on with his story.

"'It's a butterfly!', at last whispered one of us, very low, so as not to interrupt the story.

"'A butterfly!' ran the awed whisper from one to another.

"Now, perhaps I need hardly tell you that a butterfly in the depth of a very cold winter is a very strange thing. It is impossible to imagine anything stranger.

"Your uncle Cuthbert, among the rest, had noticed it, and I caught his eye. A queer, half-frightened expression was on his face, but he, like all the rest of us, kept silence, and your great-uncle went on with his story, having as yet seen nothing.

"Nearer and nearer came the strange butterfly, darting here, darting there, but always coming closer to the fire. And now it was hovering right over us, a beautiful large yellow butterfly, made still more golden in the light of the fire. It was a lovely little fairy shape, a tiny glory of a thing, and as we watched it a great hush fell over us all, and we held our breath as if waiting for something to happen. It brushed quite close to some of our faces now, and, beautiful as it was, it made us shudder. And then, all of a sudden, as if it had at last made up its mind, it darted straight across to your granduncle Henry, and alighted softly on his shoulder, opening and shutting its yellow wings, as though it were poised on a flower. At that we couldn't help it, but we all gave a startled cry, so that your granduncle was brought out of the dream of his story. He stopped and turned to us all.

"'What is the matter?' he said.

"Then, seeing the direction of our eyes, he looked at his left shoulder and saw the butterfly—and, as he saw it, a strange, awestruck look came over his face. He looked at it a long time. It seemed a full minute.

"Then your uncle Cuthbert cried out: 'Don't touch it, any of you!' And at that the butterfly, as if startled, rose up and zigzagged like a mounting

Continued on page 79

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Here is our guarantee which covers purchases made through our Catalogue. Read it carefully.

If, on receipt, you find that the furs for any reason are not satisfactory, write your name and address on the outside of the package and return them in ten days in good condition, stating why the goods are returned, and we will pay the transportation charges both ways and exchange or refund the money in full. All that we ask is that before you ship the article you notify us. We make no exception with any goods. Our policy is to give you complete satisfaction. Therefore we do not wish you to keep any article that will be in any way unsatisfactory to you."

This Set Only \$87.50

Alaska Sable is a fur that is always in style, and so it might be for it is very charming in appearance.

You would certainly be delighted with such a collar and muff as we illustrate below. The Crush collar [No. 781] is very cosy. Best quality skins have been used and the linings are made of soft silk. The muff [No. 124] is the new round melon shape style and is made of best quality skin. It has soft silk lining, silk wrist-cord, and eiderdown bed. Mention both numbers when ordering the set. Separately the collar costs \$55.00 and the muff \$32.50. The set

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822—Natural Canadian Wolf Neckpiece; two full skin animal style; made from best quality skins; finished with 2 heads, 2 tails, and paws; soft silk linings **\$18.00**

11565—Gent's Fur-Lined Coat, shell of imported black beaver cloth, well tailored, lined with good quality full furred marmot skins, storm collar of River Mink, length 50 inches **\$35.00**

1663—Marmot Neckpiece, made from best quality skins; long tab back and front; made to slip through fur; finished with head, tails and paws **\$11.50**

1850—Natural Alaska Sable Scarf, made from selected skins; made to throw over shoulder; finished with tails; best quality soft silk linings **\$42.50**

850—Hudson Seal Coat, 42 ins. long, with extra large square back collar of fine quality Alaska Sable; deep cuffs, slash pockets; seal buttons, slightly fitted waist line with extra full ripple skirt, beat all silk **\$285.00**

664—Alaska Sable Neckpiece, a very smart cosy fur, made from best quality skins; finished with head, tail and paws **\$25.00**

1843—Ladies' Fur-Lined Coat; shell made from best quality imported broadcloth, lined with best quality Canadian muskrat; 38 ins. long; large collar, straps, cuffs and two pockets; length is 50 ins. **\$100.00**

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NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

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Duck Feather Pillows

Desire to Serve is the Mother of Ingenuity—A True Incident

By Mary P. McCallum

They were all there that afternoon. It was the regular meeting of the Woman's Institute in a little rural hamlet in Alberta. The babies were too hot to play on the door-step in the sun. They whined on the laps of tired and despairing mothers. Women swept the skies with eyes that pled for Divine intercession. But there was no indication of the miracle, rain, nor was there a hint of promise. On all sides of them stretched miles of shrivelling grain. Even should the rain come within a few days it could not bring back to those yellowing fields the verdure, the fulfilment of which meant harvest. For the third year in succession it was borne in on hopeful, patient souls that there would be no harvest.

Silence settled down on the little group, a silence borne of despair. Intuitively minds turned far away. They could feel the darkness enshrouding muddy, chilly, war-scarred Flanders. Almost it seemed that the steady, dull tramp of tired soldiers' feet was making its impress on their souls. But above the thud of tramping feet they could just discern the even, muffled groaning of the Red Cross ambulances as they wended their way through shell holes, mud and water to the dressing stations. They could see the deft hands of Red Cross sisters of mercy manipulating bandages that were too few, and carefully apportioned antiseptics that plainly must do the work of double. They could realize the anxiety of the nurses when they recollect that not yet had No Man's Land yielded all of the day's toll. And they could almost sigh with the nurses in relief that death, that great, grim reality was in war a minister of mercy.

But the lengthening shadows across the floor hinted of cows to be brought from the pasture, of chickens to be fed, and of suppers to be prepared. Slowly, as from a dream, they became conscious of the present, with its responsibilities and disappointments. The little district had given its share of men on the altar of war. Why could those left at home, who had been proud to bear the sacrifice, and who longed with all the tenderness of women to do a woman's share, not be permitted the sacrifice of service too? When they saw in agonizing, undying vision, the need of supplies, why were they denied the honor of sending money and supplies? There had been no crops for three years. And a season without crops on the prairie means a year without money. There was no money to be sent to the Red Cross, nor was there money to purchase supplies. But surely the Father of all could not intend that mothers and sisters of soldiers must endure such barrenness. There must be something they could do if it could only be discovered.

And something was discovered. The very simplicity and feasibility of it nearly overwhelmed them. Perhaps they could not send bandages, but they could send little jars of cheer to the boys there from the little community. Just to one side of the district was a great swamp, which furnished homes to hundreds of wild ducks. They would shoot the ducks, can them and send them overseas. The men—their men—would understand the love and sacrifice and service that would be packed into the cans. For a little while at any rate they could forget the mud and slush and discomforts of trench life, and remember again "sunny Alberta."

So they shot the ducks and canned them, and despatched them on their mission of cheer. Such a happiness as those precious cans left in the hearts of the senders. There might be seasons without crops, but there couldn't be seasons when mother-love could not find an avenue of service.

The institute held another meeting. This time there was no repining or despair. There had been a way of service before. There must always be a way of service if one could but find it, and experience proved that if one persevered long enough a way could be found.

But what could they do now? Duck season was over; and anyway there were reasons why canned duck could not be sent overseas indefinitely.

"Did you keep the feathers from the ducks you plucked?" asked a member who had the light of purpose in her eyes.

They had all kept the feathers. No one could say they were not thrifty and careful folks. They always kept feathers. There was always someone glad of a few pillows.

"Pillows!" The very word opened up a vista of possibilities. But feathers are a refractory, incohesive mass of fly-aways. They needed good, stout ticking to hold them together, and pillow ticking cost money.

"Now there must be someone somewhere who wants pillows and who would be willing to send us the ticking if we would give the feathers. How my own boy would like to lay his head to-night on a duck-feather pillow. Think of the thousands of boys who would give years of their lives if tonight they could go to sleep on a duck-feather pillow from home." It was the same little woman who had brought up the matter of feathers, and she hung tenaciously to her idea, knowing that it contained the only possibilities for service the neighborhood could produce.

"Maybe the military hospital in Calgary could use pillows."

"And perhaps Miss Pinkham, of the Red Cross at Calgary, could send us the ticking, or tell us how to get it," eagerly added another.

"I make a motion that we instruct our secretary to write Miss Pinkham, telling her the circumstances, and asking her if she can send us the ticking, or tell us who will."

That night the letter was written. Almost before they could believe it there was a reply from Miss Pinkham; and what was more, yards and yards of ticking. They were assured that there was a place for all the pillows they could make.

There never was such joy as that of making those pillows. Every house in the neighborhood looked like the morning after the pillow-fight of the night before. And those pillows were sent to the military convalescent hospitals, and tonight some of the boys who trod and fell on No Man's Land rest throbbing heads on duck feather pillows that must soothe with love and sacrifice and service.

STADY GROWTH THE AIM

Finances are so concentrated that they cover a limited number of events sufficiently rather than being spread over a number of events insufficiently as to cause such to be failure. So with limited funds and a more or less irresponsible directorate there has to be a certainty that the policy is in line with the means and the feeling of the members.

Anyone with an enlarged duty-of-agricultural-society turn of mind will be apt to court disaster and to fritter away the means of the society against the slowness and unresponsiveness of the farming community. To such minds agricultural societies are apt to be dead because not recognizing that an agricultural society should conform to the nature of farming and be conducted quietly and continuously, they are apt to aim at something new. Better rather that the management communicate with the real farmers, who are students of the things exhibited: livestock, seed grain, plowing, etc., and who are the reason of being of the society and its real support.

To such the society means competitive exhibitions and the real advantage and success of an agricultural society is in the betterment from year to year of the quality of the exhibits. Agriculture is not dead because it moves quietly, nor dumb because it talks little in public, nor deaf because it is slow to respond, nor blind because it follows no flag.—T. L. Neish, Pres. Carlyle (Sask.) Agricultural Society.

The Yellow Butterfly

Continued from Page 77

golden spark, till it was lost in the gloom of the rafters overhead. Your granduncle's eyes followed it up with the same strange look on his face, and when it had gone he turned to your uncle Cuthbert with a queer smile, and then spoke:

"I'm afraid I've suddenly forgotten the end of the story," he said.

"Suppose we have some music, Cuthbert."

"Then the lights sprang out on the walls, and the fiddles began a lively tune in the gallery; and we all, without knowing it, gave a great sigh, as if we had come out of a terrifying dream. But the hush was still on us, and it took some time before the dancing could really get started with any spirit; and a few of us who knew what the butterfly meant said one to another, under our breath:

"It was the soul of Lady Chiddingtonfold."

"The soul of Lady Chiddingtonfold!" said little Pervenche softly, as if to herself, her great eyes in a trance.

I patted her little flower hands folded on her child-lap. I feared for a moment that perhaps I was pouring too strange a wonder into so young a vessel.

"It's a pretty way to come back," she said musingly, after a moment. "A butterfly! I should like that, granddad."

I kissed her hair, and pressed her close to my side reassuringly.

"Is there any more, grandad?" asked the practical Asra.

"Would you like to hear some more?" I asked.

"Oh, yes!" said both the children together.

"Are you quite sure? You must know that it's rather a sad story, dears," I said.

"I love sad stories," said Pervenche wistfully; adding with a wise little shake of her head, "All real stories are sad."

"Oh, I don't know," I said, not wishing to feed that pretty melancholy that was sometimes rather disquietingly present in the ways of the little thoughtful girl. But she was not to be denied.

"Oh, yes, yes, they are, grandad," she persisted; and then she asked: "Which Lady Chiddingtonfold was it?"

"She is supposed to be the Lady Joyce Chiddingtonfold, who lived in the reign of Queen Anne," I answered. "There is a portrait of her by Joshua Reynolds hanging in the portrait-gallery at Chiddingtonfold—a beautiful, merry-looking young woman, dressed in a brocaded satin, with powdered hair, a long curl lying on her neck, and a scarlet rose beneath her ear."

"And was the butterfly often seen?" asked Pervenche.

"Curiously enough," I said, "it was. The servants used to see it sometimes, at all times of the year, flitting about the dark corridors, or dancing ahead of them up the great staircase. The older servants, indeed, had grown to be almost used to it, and had in some degree lost their fear of it; for its coming and going didn't always seem to mean anything in particular. It seemed as though it only oved to be in the great old house and to take pleasure in flitting from room to room. If one can say such a thing, it seemed to bring a sense with it, at most times, of being very happy. It was such a gay, dancing, golden thing, always dancing, dancing here and there, as though it loved to dance by itself along the old passages and in the old rooms. I have come upon it myself in the old library, dancing from book to book, in the prettiest way."

"How strange that must have been, and to have known all the time that it was the soul of Lady Joyce!" said Pervenche, again in a dream.

"Yes, of course it was strange," I said, "but somehow it was sweet too. It gave one a feeling of a blithe, happy spirit watching over the whole household; and after all, you know, dear

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pervenche and Asra, I often think, as much wiser people think too, that the souls of the dead who love us are often nearer to us than we think, invisibly watching over us all the time.

(Continued on Page 83)

An official of the Kansas City stock yards, after visiting the south-west, places the number of cattle seriously affected by drouth conditions in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma at approximately 225,000 head. Of this number it is estimated that approximately 100,000 head have been shipped out to other and better quarters. This would leave around 125,000 still to be sent to feeding grounds.

The export of sugar from Canada, except on approval of the Food Controller, has been prohibited, with the exception of sugar sent by parcel post

to military and naval forces overseas. The limit of weight for those in England is 11 pounds, and if for furtherance to France, seven pounds.

The civic elections in Winnipeg, held on November 30, resulted in returning the old Council practically intact.

Are those chickens of yours still sneezing, are there swollen eyes, discharges from the nose or rattling in the throat? If so, use lime dust every few days. Close the house, get all the chickens in the corner, then as the boy says, "soak it to them." This is one of the best things the writer has ever used for croup and colds. Keep inside the house yourself as long as you can stand it. The dust should be so thick that you cannot see two feet ahead of you. When the fowls are dumpy, this also helps. Try it. It is the cheapest medicine to use.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE GUIDE

Our Ottawa Letter

Victory Loan Oversubscribed—Exemption of bona-fide Farmers Assured.

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, November 30.—Interest in the east, as elsewhere in Canada this week, has been divided between the progress of the election and the Victory Loan campaign. In connection with the latter, the forces of the political parties have been united, and the loan has been climbing rapidly in amount from day to day. It is believed that when the subscription lists close tomorrow night the amount subscribed will exceed \$300,000,000, or twice the sum fixed as the minimum aimed at.

Many Party Fights

The political fight, however, finds men who have canvassed together in behalf of the loan in hostile camps. While in many constituencies throughout Ontario, Unionist candidates are receiving strong support from both Conservatives and Liberals, in others the contest is very much on party lines. This is very much the case at the capital, where Sir Wilfrid Laurier and H. B. McGovern are the Liberal opponents of Dr. Chabot and A. E. Fripp. Probably a score of Liberals of more or less prominence are working for the Conservative Unionists, while a number of Conservatives have espoused the cause of the Liberals. In other constituencies the departure from party lines is much more marked. Probably the most peculiar fight of all is in Durham county, where Hon. N. W. Rowell, the choice of a Unionist convention, is being opposed by a Conservative anti-conscriptionist. A most remarkable situation has developed in Kent county, where the candidates, A. McCraig, the former Liberal member and J. W. Plewes, Conservative Unionist, through some mix up, did not receive the endorsement of either leader for the overseas vote. As a consequence the contest will be settled by the home vote, and the boys from Kent fighting overseas will have no say in the matter.

Sir Robert Borden has spent the week touring Ontario. On Sunday he leaves again for the Maritime provinces, where meetings have been arranged for every day next week. Unless the reports drifting up from the east are misleading, the people of the Maritime provinces are participating in an old-fashioned campaign in the majority of the constituencies. Unionists say that the Laurier forces will not capture more than 18 seats out of the 31 in the eastern provinces. Liberals, on the other hand, assert that they are sure of 19. The prime minister's decision to spend another week in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would appear to confirm the prevailing impression that the fight is a warm one. As Sir Robert will not be back in Ottawa until December 10, and he has a meeting at the capital on December 13, it would appear to be practically certain that he will not go west. It would be possible for him to speak in Winnipeg, where Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaks on December 10, before election day.

Borden and Laurier Well Received

Apart from the regrettable Kitchener trouble, the prime minister has received a warm reception throughout Ontario this week, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier was warmly acclaimed at a great gathering in Ottawa on Tuesday night. He dealt with the majority of the planks in his election manifesto, but did not make reference to the tariff. The expectation is that they will be a feature of his western speech. In regard to the Military Service Act the opposition leader made the definite statement that if returned to power he would not repeal it but would submit it to a referendum. No exception was taken to his remarks by returned soldiers in the audience, of whom there were a considerable number.

With the campaign still in progress votes are being cast; something which, in all probability, will never occur in Canada again. Today it was announced that 5,000 Canadian men, on the eve of their departure for overseas, had been

given the opportunity to ballot on this side of the Atlantic. Voting at the front, in England, and on ships at sea commences tomorrow and continues until polling day. Between now and polling day there will be polls held at 20 points in the United States.

Exemptions and Farmers

The question of the exemption of farmers from military service has continued to agitate the public mind in Eastern Canada. "I will see to it," said Major-General Mewburn, minister of militia, speaking at Dundas on Saturday last, "that if any farmer's son, honestly working on the farm for the production of food, is drafted he will be discharged from the Canadian expeditionary force, if he goes back to the farm."

But the Military Service Council, that important body which has been attending to the enforcement of the Conscription Act is not encouraging the idea that any particular class will be exempted. E. L. Newcombe, deputy minister of justice and president of the council, when asked if it was proposed to have an order-in-council passed exempting farmer's sons, etc., said: "There is no general provision of the statute, or the regulations, providing for the universal exemption of farmers from the obligation of military service which has been charged alike upon all citizens of military age; but, by the general policy of the law and the instructions issued to the tribunals, the farming industry is certainly recognized as one of the most important to the national interest and therefore it is the duty of the tribunals, in the proper execution of the responsible duty with which they are charged, to see that effect is given to farmers' claims in proper cases."

Men who are habitually and effectively engaged in the growth of agricultural products and whose labor cannot be diverted from that occupation without substantially diminishing the necessary supply are, in the view of the Military Service Council, to be entitled to exemption so long as they continue to be usefully employed in farming. It is assumed that the tribunals will realize that the farming industry should compete successfully with military service in those cases where it is established that the withdrawal from the former occupation of men qualified for the later service will materially diminish the output of production necessary for the maintenance or efficiency of the expeditionary force or the support of the people at home.

"It is not in contemplation to effect by order-in-council or otherwise any modification of the principles above enunciated."

The Question of Food Supply

The suggestion in Mr. Newcombe's statement that the drafting of farmers might result in an insufficient food supply for the men at the front and the people at home is a point that has been dealt with this week by Henry Timmis, a Montreal Radical and opponent of conscription. In a letter to the Ottawa Citizen, he says: "In Canada one of the most common complaints from the farmer is that he is unable to obtain sufficient help. In some cases, acreage under cultivation has been reduced for lack of labor. What will say the women voters, on whose feelings the militarists now seek to play, if they find the boys overseas short of food? The question is not shall we stand by our boys, but how best can we stand by them."

J. S. Ewart, K.C., the author of the "Kingdom Papers," in a pamphlet in which he accuses Sir Robert Borden of bringing about the disruption of the Dominion maintains that no step should have been taken by the government which would tend to "deplete" the farms."

Some diversity of opinions having been expressed in public speeches this week as to urgency of re-enforcements at the front the Minister of Militia has issued a statement to show that, insofar

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as infantry reinforcements are concerned, the number of men immediately available in France and England is 22,000. The minister, while admitting that there are many other men overseas who have not been in the great struggle as yet, points out that they belong to other almost equally important branches of the service. In addition to the 22,000 it is estimated that there are some 13,000 men in the hospitals who will be able to take their places in the firing line within a few months. The statement shows that the wastage of men as compared with enlistments has been very great in the past seven or eight months. At the Laurier meeting on Tuesday night the correspondent of The Grain Growers' Guide for the first time heard the suggestion made from a public platform that the time was approaching when Canada might have to depend upon the United States to replenish her man power. It came from Hartley Dewart, of Toronto, who argued that there would be no disgrace in seeking men, or accepting man power, from our neighbor to the south when we have already secured financial assistance and food from that quarter.

CURRENT EVENTS

Though the final figures of the Victory Loan are not available at time of writing, indications are that the total will reach \$350,000,000. Of this, Manitoba contributed about \$35,000,000, Saskatchewan over \$17,000,000, Ontario \$175,000,000, of which \$70,000,000 was contributed in Toronto. Quebec, including Montreal, raised about \$65,000,000 and Nova Scotia about \$16,500,000.

The following is the gist of the statement made by Major-General Mewburn, minister of militia and defence, at Dundas, Ontario, upon the question of the exemption of men engaged in farm work:

"It was impossible, in the operation of the Military Service Act, to say all farmers' sons would be exempt, and I don't believe the farmers wanted that. The farmer must understand that if he has three or four boys, and they are not all raising farm produce, they should not all be exempt. Farmers' sons who have been in the city for three or four years or more, working in the city, and never intending to go back to the farm, should not be exempt; but if they are farmers' sons who are honestly engaged in the production of foodstuffs, they will be exempt from military service; and if I continue to be minister of militia, I will give you my word that if any farmers' sons who are honestly engaged in farm work and in the production of foodstuffs, if they are not exempted by the tribunals and are called up for military service, I will have them honorably discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, provided they go back to the farm, because it is very important at the present time that we should increase our production of foodstuffs."

The German efforts to win back territory lost at Cambrai resulted in one of the most sanguinary battles of the war. Some British guns had to be destroyed and others abandoned at the first onslaught. Later fighting, it is reported, retrieved most of the lost positions and guns. An interesting feature of the advance of the Germans was the encircling of a large force of American army engineers, who took refuge in shelled craters until the British pressed forward again, when, joining the British ranks, they fought side by side with the British troops and aided in repelling the enemy.

After a meeting of the premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy, together with a representative of the United States, it was announced that the military advisers of the four nations would continue their discussion this week, until they had formulated a definite policy for a general plan of complete co-operation on the Western front.

J. D. McGregor has been appointed food controller for the four western provinces, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

SEED GRAIN PURCHASING COMMISSION

This Commission, appointed, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, by the Federal Government of Canada, has for its aim the procuring of a supply of clean sound seed grain to meet the requirements of Municipalities, Farmers' Organizations and Farmers in districts affected by drought, frost and other causes.

All seed grain purchased and distributed by the Commission is handled at the Government Interior Terminal Elevators at Moose Jaw, Calgary and Saskatoon. It is all inspected by the Seed Inspection Staff of the Dominion Department of Agriculture on arrival at these Elevators and must conform to the following Standards after recleaning:

WHEAT—Class No. 1 Marquis Seed Wheat

No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern Seed Wheat shall be composed of practically pure Marquis Wheat, sound, clean and free from other grains, and free from noxious weed seeds under the meaning of the Seed Control Act and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

OATS—Class No. 1 Seed Oats

No. 1 Seed Oats shall be composed of grades No. 1 and 2 C.W. Oats, shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, of strong vitality, clean and free from other grains, free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act and weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

BARLEY—Class No. 1 Seed Barley

Canada Western Seed Barley shall be composed of the six-rowed variety, sound, plump, clean and free from other grains, of good color and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act and weigh not less than 45 pounds to the bushel. ("Within the meaning of the Seed Control Act" means not more than one noxious weed seed per pound of grain). The Government Seed Inspectors have been instructed to select and specially bin such cars of grain as can be cleaned, at reasonable cost, up to the above mentioned Standards.

The Commission will purchase No. 1 and 2 C.W. Oats, 3 C.W. Barley and No. 1 Hard and 1 Northern Marquis Wheat, subject to official grading and weighing, accepted as suitable for seed by the Seed Inspectors and stored in the Interior Terminal Elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary, and pay therefor a premium of 5 cents in advance of the closing cash price on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on day of purchase; all purchases to be made on basis Ft. William. When requirements are nearly filled, the Commission will notify farmers and grain dealers, through the Agricultural Press, that no more grain will be purchased after a date specified in such notification, which will be given at least two weeks in advance. The Commission invites the co-operation of farmers and grain dealers in carrying out its objects, so that there will be no possible danger of any shortage of seed grain for next spring's seeding and the expectations of the Allies for a plentiful supply of foodstuffs from Canada will be fulfilled. In purchasing and inspecting seed grain the services of the Commission and the staff of the Dominion Seed Branch will be available free of charge and the grain will be sold to farmers at actual cost plus cleaning and other necessary charges.

All correspondence should be addressed to A. E. Wilson, Commissioner and Chief Agent, Post Office Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

CAN. GOVERNMENT SEED GRAIN PURCHASING COMMISSION

A. E. WILSON, Commissioner and Chief Agent.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of United Grain Growers Limited, December 3, 1917)

Oats—There was a gain of practically five cents per bushel in November futures and contract grades of oats during the first three days last week. American markets were strong, and offerings were so light in the local markets that prices easily advanced. During the same period, May futures had gained only $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. It was announced at the opening of Thursday's market that the council of the grain exchange had made it possible to deliver one and two feed grades on future contracts. This has had a steady effect and will tend to prevent congestion in any month where a volume of low grades might be hedged.

There has been a steady demand for cash oats, with a premium of two cents for the first three grades.

Barley—Prices were strong during the early part of the week, influenced by higher oats prices, and a good demand for spot barley to fill vessel space. Then there was a slackening in the demand but it improved toward the end of the week, but with prices $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cents lower than they were on Tuesday.

Flax—The feature of this market was the gradual disappearance of the premium for cash flax. Early in November there was a difference of thirty cents between cash flax and December futures. Heavy car receipts were continued during the month and gradually offset the short interests in the November futures, which were finally taken care of without any difficulty.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	November	December	Week	Year					
	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	ago	ago
Oats—									
Nov.	79	81	79	78	76	76	79		
Dec.	78	79	77	78	77	78	78	59	
Flax—									
Nov. 30	304	300	294	294	310	255			
Dec. 295	297	298	291	295	297	293	252		

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Dec. 3, 1917—		Last Year
1 hard	64,578.30	17,070.20
1 Nor.	2,586,777.10	1,189,997.40
2 Nor.	984,317.00	2,071,189.30
3 Nor.	580,521.50	2,007,231.20
No. 4	320,336.00	1,214,760.40
Others	1,861,342.40	6,010,180.20
This week	6,357,878.50	This week 12,519,729.50
Last week	8,318,016.50	Last week 14,172,716.40
Decrease	1,960,142.00	Decrease 1,652,986.50
Oats		
1 C.W.	14,252.12	22,024.22
2 C.W.	638,102.05	1,976,081.13
3 C.W.	337,223.21	793,646.08
Ex. 1 fd.	680,044.25	791,489.31
Others	3,106,142.62	2,635,121.03
This week	4,755,766.23	This week 6,219,263.09
Last week	4,385,530.23	Last week 5,476,733.31
Increase	370,236.00	Increase 742,529.12
Barley		
Flaxseed		
Ex. 3 C.W.	3,141.02	1 N.W.C. 477,964.54
3 C.W.	138,737.15	2 C.W. 103,492.50
4 C.W.	273,536.19	3 C.W. 11,849.22
Rej.	91,430.39	Others 10,296.06
Feed	165,972.32	
Others	109,853.30	
This week	782,671.41	This week 612,603.20
Last week	955,719.28	Last week 503,904.52
Decrease	173,047.35	Increase 108,698.24

SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	8,604,291.30	7,479,078.00
Oats	638,161.02	1,255,746.12
Barley	424,568.03	442,268.12
Flax	333,513.22	559,940.15
1917—Rail		
Wheat	140,968.20	235,531.00
Oats	581,873.24	150,114.04
Barley	29,923.46	25,932.20
Flax	4,883.24	230.47

Fixed Wheat Prices

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	189	186	181	173	140				

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg Dec. 1	Year ago	Toronto Nov. 29	Calgary Nov. 30	Chicago Nov. 29	St. Paul Nov. 30
Cattle	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c
Choice steers	9.50-11.00	8.85-7.25	11.30-13.00	14.50-15.75	11.50-15.50	
Best Butcher steers	8.25-9.50	8.25-6.75	9.00-11.25	11.00-14.50	10.00-11.50	
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-8.25	5.00-6.00	8.00-9.75	8.25-9.00	6.50-11.00	8.00-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.00-8.25	7.50-8.25	9.00-9.50	7.35-8.00	9.50-11.00	7.50-8.50
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.00	4.75-5.50	8.25-8.75	6.60-7.35	7.50-9.50	6.50-7.50
Common cows	5.50-6.50	4.00-4.50	7.00-8.25	5.50-6.00	6.25-7.25	5.50-6.50
Cannons	4.00-5.50	3.00-3.75	5.00-6.00	3.25-5.00	5.25-6.00	4.50-5.50
Good to choice heifers	8.00-8.75	8.00-6.50	8.75-10.00	7.25-8.00	9.50-13.00	7.50-8.50
Fair to good heifers	7.50-8.00	5.00-5.75	7.00-8.75	6.00-7.00	6.75-9.50	5.75-7.00
Best oxen	7.50-8.00	5.75-6.25		7.00-9.00		7.00-8.50
Best butcher bulls	6.50-7.25	5.25-6.00	8.00-9.25	6.00-6.75	9.00-11.00	6.50-8.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-6.75	4.25-5.00	6.25-7.25	5.00-6.00	6.50-8.00	4.75-6.50
Fair to good feeder steers	7.75-9.00	5.00-6.00	8.00-9.25	7.00-9.00	8.50-11.50	8.00-11.50
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-7.50	5.00-6.00	7.50-8.25	7.00-8.00	8.30-9.00	6.00-7.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$85	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	16.00	10.60	17.75-18.00	see report	17.40-17.70	17.00-17.30
Light hogs	13.00	9.00			17.25-17.50	
Heavy hogs	11.00-11.50	7.00			17.00-17.25	
Stags	8.00-10.00	5.50			16.00-17.10	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	10.00-17.00	10.75-11.25	15.00-18.25		13.00-16.65	12.00-16.00
Best killing sheep	8.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	7.50-14.00	10.50-13.00	7.00-13.00	7.00-14.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from November 27 to December 3 inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			
		2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	2Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
Nov. 27	169	70	76	76	69	125	119	109	109	307	304	501	
28	170	81	78	78	74	71	123	118	109	304	301		
29	170	79	76	76	72	69	1						

The Yellow Butterfly

Continued from Page 79

The only difference was that the soul of the Lady Joyce let itself be seen; and in such a pretty form that could frighten none of us, and yet let us know that she was there all the time, and suggesting, too, in her happy, dancing ways, that not only she was happy, but that everywhere in God's universe it was a good and happy world."

"But sometimes," said Pervenche thoughtfully, "the butterfly meant—", and she hesitated to say her whole thought—"something else."

"I didn't answer her, but patted her hand; and here Asra helped me."

"Let grandad go on with the story," he said. So I went on.

"It took a little while, as I said, to get the dancing properly started. Every one was secretly thinking of the strange butterfly. But by degrees we began to regain our spirits; the fiddles in the gallery began to have their way with us, and soon the hall was a whirl of happy couples, pretty shoulders and bright eyes, with young gallants looking love into them, just as it has been since the beginning of the world."

"But your uncle took little part in the gaiety. He stood aside, for the most part, in the shadow of the great window-bay, with a thoughtful look on his face. I went over to him, and, answering the look in his eyes, pressed his hand furtively. But neither of us said anything till I began gently to rally him upon his melancholy. Then presently, as if he had faced and fought out something in the silence of his brave heart, he suddenly threw off the shadow, and stepping out on the floor at once became, to all appearance, as merry as the rest.

"So the hours went by until near midnight, when in view of the still more ambitious festivities of the morrow, which was, of course, Christmas Day, it was the custom to bring our revels to an end, so that we might all get a good night's rest. So the chimes in the old belfry in the west wing striking the quarter hour to midnight was a signal for us all to get ready for the last dance of the evening, which then, as I believe still, was 'Sir Roger de Coverley.' The company ranged itself in long lines waiting for the music to begin. My brother Henry, for some reason, seemed to hesitate a moment as though he was reluctant to join it, but in another moment he had made up his mind, and the pretty old dance began with its quaint figures, its gallant interchange of partners and weaving of upraised arms and lowering of pretty heads. While it was still going on, the deep tones of the old clock resounded through the house, beginning to strike the hour of midnight.

"Still the dance went on, and as the clock struck the last solemn stroke a sudden startled look came over your grand-uncle's face, and confused him in taking the hand of his oncoming partner. He gazed before him strangely, as though at someone who had suddenly glided between him and his partner, yet to our eyes there seemed no one there. He, however, had seen a bright-faced girl glide into the hall, dressed in brocaded satin, with powdered hair, a long curl lying on her neck and a scarlet rose beneath her ear (and it was she who had come between him and his partner) and held out her hand to him with the sweetest of smiles.

Then he was seen to be fainting, and at a sign from your uncle Cuthbert, the music stopped in the middle of a bar, and your uncle and I carried him to a chair, and the young people at a word trooped off to their rooms, quiet and frightened.

"Your uncle Henry is a little unwell," they were told, but he will be alright tomorrow.

"And so he was." "But—?" asked Pervenche, after a while.

"Well, dear children, you have guessed what had happened. Your grand-uncle died next May."

"It was the Lady Joyce that had come to take him away, wasn't it?" asked Pervenche.

"Yes! that was it."

"And the butterfly had meant that too!"

"Yes."

"And did the Lady Joyce always come like that to dance 'Sir Roger de Coverley' on Christmas Eve?"

"Yes, she often did."

"Whenever anyone—" began Pervenche.

"Yes," I said, "and there is a tradition in the family that is supposed to explain it. She was, as you will have understood, and, as you can see from her portrait, a very merry young woman; and, above everything else in the world, she loved dancing. She could never have enough of it. In her day 'Sir Roger de Coverley' was a new dance. The famous Mr. Addison—I am sure you know him, Pervenche—had made it fashionable through his little magazine, 'The Spectator.' And just as young people nowadays go half mad over a new dance—these tangoes and such like your old grandad doesn't like a bit—so it used to be then with those beautiful dances that seem so old-fashioned nowadays, but then were still new and exciting. And one Christmas Eve, long ago, the Lady Joyce couldn't have enough of 'Sir Roger de Coverley' and would have it over and over again, till the musicians in the gallery were ready to drop. She was only just married then, and everyone loved her for her merry ways and kind heart, and so they humored her, time and time again, till suddenly she gave a little cry and fainted away! She had danced too much for her kind young heart. And so it is that whenever 'Sir Roger de Coverley' is danced in the old hall she still wants to join in, but whoever she chooses for a partner—"

"Yes! I know," said the wise little Pervenche.

And we all sat in silence in the orange-orchard a long while, with the booming of the far-off surf in our ears.

Presently Asra broke the silence.

"But it was too bad that our great-uncle Henry wasn't able to finish his story," he said. "Every one must have been very disappointed."—By special permission of the Delinicator of New York.

Hearts and Hazards

Continued from Page 22

Mrs. Abbott, watching the experiment in trepidation and with slight hope of its success, felt a throb of joy when the intelligent animal, springing erect, cocked both ears forward alertly and, wheeling, bounded away toward home. In a few seconds he was swallowed up in the swirling snow.

Her doubt returned, however, in the long, tormenting wait which followed, and more than once she was sorry she had not gone herself. Every conceivable contingency occurred to increase her torment: What if the note became dislodged? Or suppose Nestor shouldn't go to the house at all, but stopped at the barn? Or suppose Steve had gone to bed? The doors were closed, and Nestor couldn't enter the house, and what if he failed to bark?

No doubts of this sort troubled Ben. He had raised Nestor from puppyhood, and he knew the dog like a brother. He knew his remarkable intellect, and had tested it time and again, and he knew, also, that the dog would not fail him now.

His emotions, therefore, differed somewhat from his mother's when both heard the sounds of a furiously approaching vehicle.

And now Steve was here, and Ben, half unconscious, was wrapped in blankets and helped into the buggy, and the homeward drive was begun. And Ben, almost exhausted by the siege of unceasing pain and exposure, felt himself sinking into oblivion as the carriage wheels crunched slowly through the hard snow. He struggled against the feeling in vain, and his last thought, before he lost consciousness, was:

"She and Henkel, indirectly, are responsible for this. If it hadn't been for Henkel . . . and her engagement . . ."

The doctor rose from Ben's bedside and, moving toward the hall, signed to Mrs. Abbott to follow.

"Don't worry about his ankle," he said when the bedroom door was closed behind them. "That will soon knit and

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

HINMAN MILKERS**W. A. Barr's Stable, Olds, Alberta**

Where Hinman Milkers have been in operation the past 2 years

Read what Mr. Barr has to say in part:

Olds, Alta., Oct. 19th, 1916.

H. F. Bailey & Son, Galt, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—I might say my last doubt about the machine is removed, re DRYING the cows up. I stopped using the machine on one cow as I thought she was going to freshen soon, and she was just Dry One Week and had a calf, and started on milking again, and is alright.

Yours truly,

W. A. BARR.

**Will Your Dairy Be Making a
Profit this Winter?**

Labor costs going up—help almost impossible to hire—feed going "skyhigh"—profits going down. The Dairyman must save on something. YOU can't save on feed, so YOU MUST SAVE ON HAND LABOR.

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WRITE FOR MILKER BOOK "J"

H. F. Bailey & Son, Galt, Ont.

THE GUIDE

FOR XMAS PURCHASERS
The most difficult problem of the
whole year settled to your satisfaction

The most perfect art of a successful giver is embodied in the bestowing of gifts that serve as a constant reminder and will at the same time be unobtrusive.

The successful gift must be one that will answer a real need, that will fill a want. You can best give evidence of your true feeling of friendship by the bestowing of a gift that will be the source of both pleasure and profit.

A subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide is the ideal Christmas gift.

Fifty-two times a gift. Once each week The Guide will serve to remind the recipient of the friendship and the greeting of Christmas time.

First of all The Guide offers vital and compelling and at the same time unprejudiced editorials, dealing with the big problems of the day in a fearless and constructive manner.

It has on its staff an expert cartoonist, and a striking weekly cartoon is an exclusive feature of this paper. In many homes The Guide's weekly cartoons are carefully preserved and in years to come a complete history of these trying times could be deciphered from these graphic pictures.

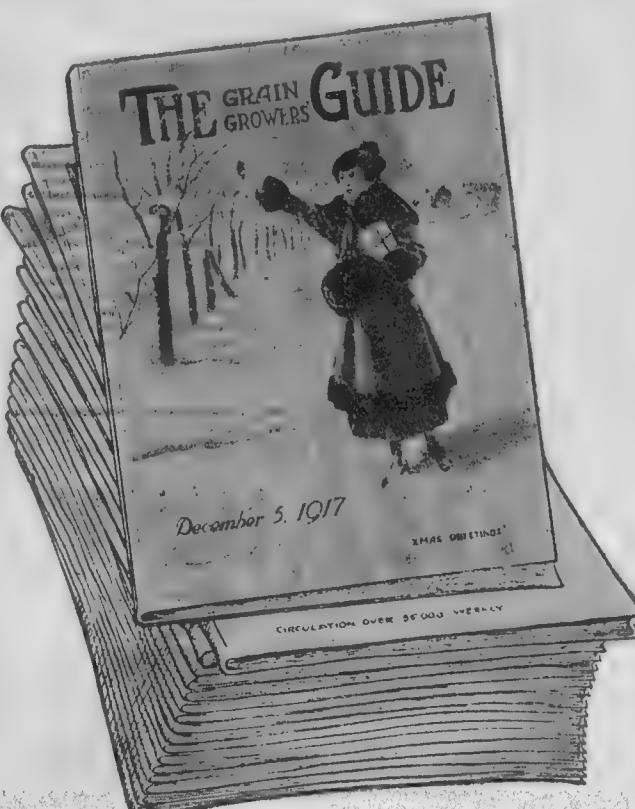
It offers a department devoted exclusively to home makers. This department is devoted to women and mothers and their many complicated problems and difficulties.

A department is devoted to farm women's clubs and their activities. A complete and sympathetic discourse that claims the attention and holds the interest of every woman.

There is a whole page each week devoted to the young people. The Young Canada Club where the yearnings and ambitions of the children are dealt with in a practical and understanding manner. In this connection there is the Doo-Dad feature, a feature department for which the children yearn all week and hail with delight when The Guide arrives. The older people also condescend with a sheepish air to keep track of the doings of the Doo-Dads, the funny folk that were created in the imagination of Mr. Dale, The Guide artist. This feature is exclusive to The Guide and is the only department of this character carried by any farm paper.

The Guide has created an entirely new feature, as far as Canadian newspapers are concerned, in a department dealing with Rural Municipal Affairs exclusively.

There is a weekly Ottawa letter, written by The Guide's representative, that comes direct from our capital city. A weekly market page and what is known



Fifty-two times a gift. Each and every issue of The Guide a veritable mine of valuable information.

as the Mail Bag, in which department is carried on by Guide readers a free and open discussion on every important topic.

The Guide carries as a regular editorial staff a corps of men and women who are experts in their various lines. Timely topics on every phase of the farming industry are always to be found in The Guide. Practical and scientific information in regard to summerfallow, tillage methods, selection of seed, eradication of weeds, feeding and marketing of livestock. In addition to its regular editorial staff The Guide spends thousands of dollars annually for special feature articles, and contributions from the most authoritative writers on the continent are constantly appearing in the pages of The Guide. The Guide has dealt and will continue to deal extensively with the problems of rural credits, cheaper farm mortgages, the organization and administration of co-operative associations and especially with associations having to do with the financing and marketing of livestock.

A new department is being created that will be devoted to religious topics. The Guide is up-to-date in every detail.

It is possible that you have a neighbor that is not now receiving The Guide. Can you think of a more generous or Christmasy thing to do than to send him The Guide for a year? Once each week it will be the source of pleasure and profit to him and will be a tangible evidence of your goodwill.

You will want to remember Uncle James this Christmas. Send him The Guide and each week throughout the year The Guide will bring to him his crop and market reports, and will remind him of the pleasant times spent on past Christmases.

There could be no more appropriate gift—for any one—than a yearly subscription to The Guide. Each and every member of the family will enjoy it throughout the year.

The Guide has hundreds of letters on its files from subscribers stating that from one issue of The Guide alone they have secured information of many times the value of a yearly subscription. When The Guide is sent as a gift you are—in the highest sense—giving that which will be a source of profit as well as pleasure.

Send us your subscription now and we will see that your friend receives a copy of The Guide at Christmas time with a beautiful Christmas card, with a holly border, inside, telling him of the bestowing of the gift. The card will be inscribed the same as is the one on the opposite corner of this page.

FILL in the coupon below, CLIP it out, forward it to us with the money for the subscriptions at the rate of \$1.50 per year and you will have ended your Christmas worries.

Do your Christmas shopping tonight, CLIP THE COUPON BEFORE YOU TURN THIS PAGE. In this way you will serve your friends and simplify your Christmas shopping.

A Beautiful Xmas Card With Each Subscription

To: _____

 wishes to send
 the most cordial of the season's greetings. We have been
 requested to send The Grain Growers' Guide to your
 address throughout the ensuing year in order that once
 each week you may be reminded of the Good Cheer of
 Christmas time and your thoughts be crowded with
 pleasant memories.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Grain Growers' Guide,
 Winnipeg, Man.
 Enclosed please find the sum of \$_____ for which
 please send THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE for 1-2-3 years.
 To _____ Post Office _____ Province

Signed _____
 Post Office _____

heal. The main trouble lies in another direction: your son has an iron constitution, but I doubt if even that will be able to withstand what he has endured. Watch him carefully and follow the directions I gave you. I'll look in again to-morrow noon."

But he came again the following morning, early. Mrs. Abbott sent for him. Ben's fever had risen alarmingly.

The physician's skilled eye immediately detected the approach of the thing he had feared last night—pneumonia. He had refrained from revealing this fear to the mother last night, but he told her now, and advised a trained nurse.

Mrs. Abbott, however, rebelled against this.

"I can nurse him so much better," she expostulated. "I know I can, Doctor. Ben wouldn't be satisfied with anybody else."

"But you've got to get some rest. You're wearing yourself out. If you won't agree to a nurse, at least have a woman to do the housework."

"Lucy," she told him, "will be home to-morrow from school. She was coming, anyway, for the Christmas holidays."

"Very well," he conceded; and then gave her some further directions concerning the care of her son. He was one of the old-time general practitioners—now fast disappearing, it seems, in the more urban centres—and it was his conviction that a mother is the best nurse in the world.

But despite Mrs. Abbott's excellent nursing, despite everything the doctor could do, Ben's condition grew steadily worse. His periods of delirium became longer and more frequent; and she, sitting wakefully beside his bed far into the night, watching him with tragic eyes, learned many things which heretofore had been hidden from her. She learned why he had struck Henkel that night in Peoria, and that Henkel had been here a few days ago, reporting Gertrude's engagement. And she learned how deep was his love for this girl, who too obviously cared nothing for him.

As he moaned of these things in his pitiable frenzy, her heart grew sick. There was nothing she could do for him—that was the cruellest part.

The doctor, though, more troubled than he seemed by Ben's retrogression, suggested something:

"We've got to get this girl he calls Gertrude. It may be our only chance of saving him. Do you know her, Mrs. Abbott?"

She nodded.

"Then I advise you to get her without delay. I think she'll come if you explain it's a case of life and death. Worst of it is," the doctor continued, "he's not making any fight to get well. Doesn't seem to care whether he lives or dies. But you get that girl here. Make her hold his hand and talk to him. It'll do him ten times more good than you or I can."

Mrs. Abbott, dreading to leave Ben even for a few hours, thought of sending Lucy; but the fear that Lucy might fail impelled her to go herself. As soon as Steve had the buggy ready she started for Peoria.

Gertrude was in her room tying up Christmas gifts when she saw Mrs. Abbott alight from the buggy. Dropping her work, she fled precipitately downstairs, out upon the veranda and down the walk toward the gate, heedless that she was not dressed for inclement weather. Her face had gone suddenly pale. Her eyes were wide with apprehension.

"Is Ben hurt?" she cried.

"He—the doctor says he may die," replied Mrs. Abbott, "unless you go to him. He's been delirious for more than a week."

"I'll be ready in two minutes," said the girl, already hastening back toward the house. "Will you come up to my room, Mrs. Abbott, and tell me what's happened, while I dress?"

Gertrude established a new record for changing clothes. In fifteen minutes she and Mrs. Abbott were seated in the buggy, which bore them swiftly countryward. From a laden conscience the girl spoke volubly:

"How must despise me! I should have written him months ago—and I did try to write, many times. Only last night I began a letter, and wrote two or three pages, and then tore them all

up. I'd put it off so long I didn't know what to say or how to apologize. You see, I learned last summer about what caused the fight that night, and I couldn't help thinking last night how he would hate me when I told him I'd known it all this time and hadn't apologized for the shameful way I'd treated him. But I don't blame him if he hates me, anyway."

"He doesn't hate you," said Mrs. Abbott simply. "He loves you."

"But—when he learns—"

"The only thing that has distressed Ben, or at least the thing that distressed him most, is your engagement."

"My engagement!" cried Gertrude, and sat bolt upright, staring blankly at the older woman. "But I'm not engaged!"

It was Mrs. Abbott's turn to stare; and gradually, as she realized what this would mean to Ben, a warm comfort, altogether sweet and soothing, settled around her heart.

However, "He believes you are," was all she said.

"Do you know who told him?"

"I think it was the man he struck that night."

"Henkel!" Gertrude's teeth came together with a small click as she pronounced the name. "But how did he—I thought—Mrs. Abbott, will you please tell me the whole thing?"

"I'm afraid I can't, dear. All I

know is what I've gleaned from Ben's raving while delirious. I wish I could tell you, but I'm entirely in the dark myself."

Thereafter, for a space, both enjoyed a silence, each engrossed in her own thoughts. Mrs. Abbott was still thinking of Gertrude's revelation and what it would mean to Ben, and this train of thought persuaded her to utter something which otherwise would certainly have remained unsaid:

"Gertrude, I wish you could know Ben as I know him. He has so many splendid qualities. Of course," with a wraith of a smile, "I may have a mother's prejudice, but I wonder if you could ever—she wanted to say, 'ever learn to care for him,' but, instead, she ended: 'If you could only learn to like him a little!'"

It was not the crisp December air which turned the girl's clear skin shell-pink as she answered: "I do—I like him, Mrs. Abbott. I think I always have, only I've been too blind to know it. I've been thinking of him the last few months more than you'd ever suppose. I hardly know how to explain it. It was as if he'd made an indelible impression on my subconscious mind, and then, after he'd gone away, I became conscious, for the first time, of his true worth. That doesn't seem to express it very clearly, but it's the best I can do."

Mrs. Abbott squeezed her hand encouragingly, and she went on:

"I never really cared for that other man—Henkel. I've known that now for a long time. It was only a school-girl infatuation. I've often contrasted him with Ben; and how blind I must have been not to have seen what a vast difference there was between them! But I know now," said Gertrude, lifting her earnest eyes, "and I've learned something else besides. I never disliked country life, really. It was only because—Here she stopped abruptly, and the rich color in her face deepened. Did Ben's mother know what this admission meant?

Whether she knew or not, she promptly turned the talk into another channel, and kept it there until the carriage arrived at the farmhouse.

Ben was awake when they entered his chamber, and Lucy and the doctor were with him. His fever-glazed eyes, the sunken face, as white as the pillow against which it rested—these sent a pang to Gertrude's heart and brought a spasmodic tightening in her throat. And then the others quietly withdrew, and she was alone with him.

It was perhaps forty minutes later when Mrs. Abbott tiptoed to the room, with the intention of summoning her to supper. Ben had fallen into a peaceful sleep—a blessed, health-giving sleep, and the first he had known in seven days—and Gertrude sat near the head of his bed, holding his hand. And it may be that she alone knew why her cheeks were damp with tears.

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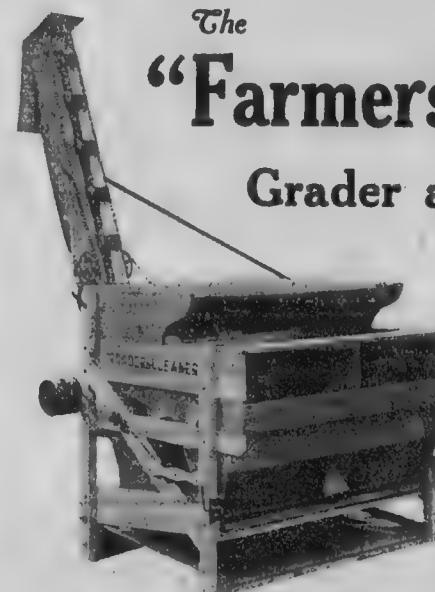
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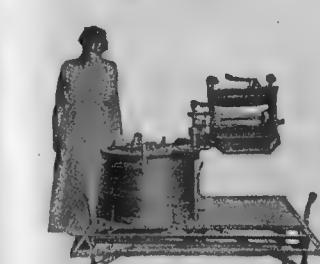
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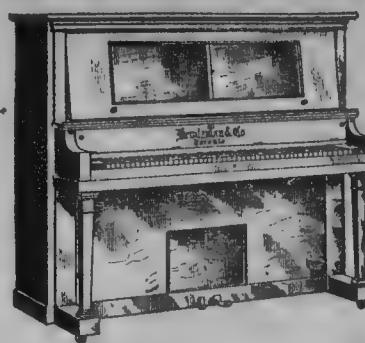


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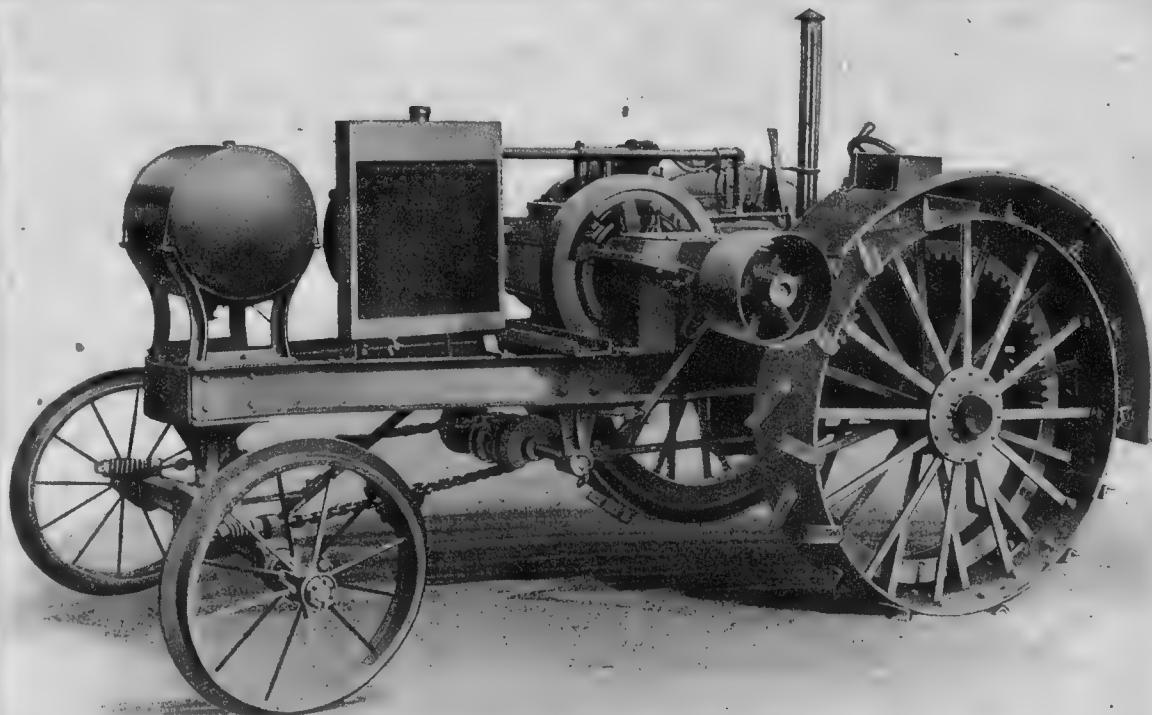
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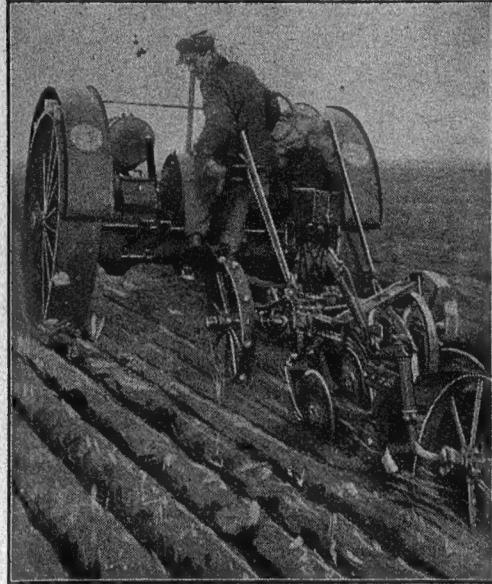
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Where it hummed along, without vibration, without the need of even a wrench, plowing an acre clean and clear in 45 minutes with a petty \$1 cents worth of coal oil.—Ask us for the whole story.

Buy Now! We Teach You FREE!

Live Agents Wanted.
There are a few good districts still open for live representatives.

Wire your Reservation

Easy terms: Half down, half next fall—or 5 per cent. discount for all cash. Three days expert service of a factory man free. Let the "Happy Farmer" make you more profit in 1918. Write tonight.

J. D. Adshead Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

The New LIGHTERDAY High Oven Coal Range

Burns Wood Too

COAL or wood was never known to produce heat at such low cost as in this marvellous range, and you know what saving that means this year. The oven is ready for baking in a few minutes after the fire is started.

It's a Beautiful, Useful Range—This New Lighterday

Cooking top is wide and deep-built, highly burnished and requires no black-leading. A shelf in front of the oven allows dishes to be drawn out for basting or testing, and you can see everything cooking through the clear glass door. Fire-box is lined with ordinary fire bricks—you can buy them for a few cents anywhere if they burn out. Flues can't rust out—they're built of porcelain enamel. If you like your oven on the left rather than on the right side, you can have it so. A damp cloth will clean any part of this range perfectly.

We Guarantee Every Range

In the 59 years we have been making ranges, we have never expected a woman to keep one that did not give perfect satisfaction. We guarantee the New Lighterday High Oven Range unconditionally.

CLARE BROS. WESTERN LIMITED

Makers of "Hecla" Furnaces

Department E. — Winnipeg, Man.

SAVE DOCKAGE

Clean Your Grain Before Marketing with
The Lincoln "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator



The Lincoln "New Superior" is STRONG, WELL BUILT and BOLTED—Not Nailed

With our patented open and blank space sieves, it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end. Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "New Superior" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, and is absolutely reliable. Made in sizes 24, 32, and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

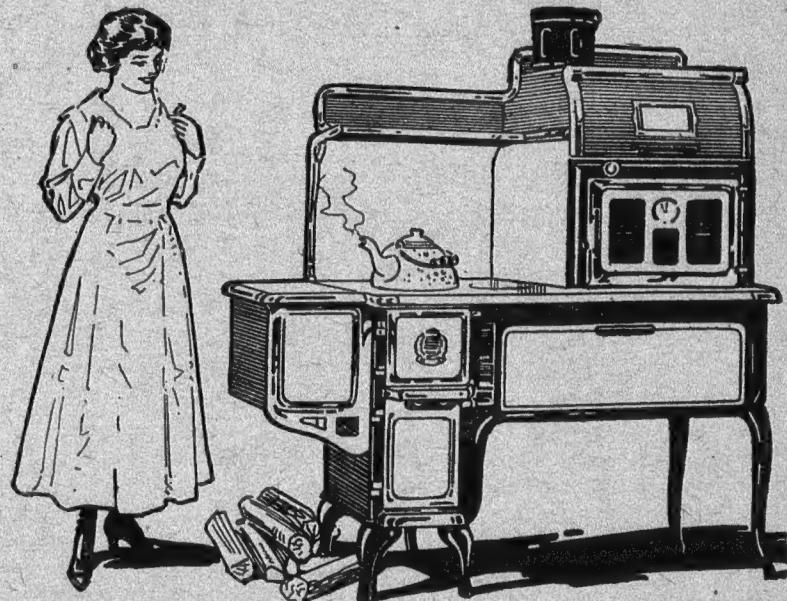
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Builders of light-weight, high-grade Gasoline Engines for all farm power work

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Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hobs—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centre—Combination Threshing Outfits.

Nothing Better for a Xmas Gift Than This Beautiful Range—All Blue and White Enamelled



Free Book

Showing by photographs every labor-saving device of this marvel range. Write for it to-day.

CLARE BROS. WESTERN LIMITED
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Please send me—FREE—your photo story of the New Lighterday Range.

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LISTER-BRUSTON AUTOMATIC
ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS

Starts Itself—
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Simply Switch
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MOST MODERN AUTOMATIC PLANT

Requires no attention except to fill the gasoline and lubricating oil tanks. Ideal for farms, homes, churches, etc. and hundreds are now in use in Canada. Plant consists of three parts: engine and generator on base, switchboard and small battery. Can be placed on any floor, in the basement or as far away from the house as you may desire. The "Lister Bruston" Automatic Lighting Plant is the simplest, most economical, and efficient means of providing electric light. Let us send you our illustrated booklet giving you full particulars.

"Lister" Gasoline Engines

2, 3, 5, 7, and 9 H.P.

Equipped with high-tension magneto ignition—no batteries—and automatic lubricating system. Nothing to get out of order; starts easy in any weather. Sold under the "Lister" Guarantee and gives years of satisfactory service.

"Lister" Grain Grinders

We guarantee the "Lister" Grinder to do more work than any other grinder its size—with the same power. The strong well-cut reversible plates do clean satisfactory work, grinding uniformly fine or coarse as desired. Spare plates supplied with each grinder. Equipped with attachment for driving bagger.

Other Reliable "Lister" Lines

"Lister" Ideal Threshers. "Canuck" Kerosene Engines. Melotte Cream Separators. Ensilage Cutters and Blowers. "Lister" Sawing Outfits. "Lister" Milking Machines. "Lister" Storage Battery Electric Lighting Plants

R. A. LISTER & CO. Limited

Toronto

WINNIPEG

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WINTER CAUGHT FISH

DIRECT FROM OUR NETS TO THE CONSUMER



Fish is the cheapest food you can buy. A fish diet is not only cheap, but it is sustaining, digestible, nourishing and economical.

By eating fish you help directly to conserve beef, pork and other meats.

The government's most earnest appeal to the people is on food conservation.

A Book Containing Favorite Fish Recipes Mailed Free

WRITE FOR IT

Yes, our 1917 Catalog is just off the press. Drop us a postal. You will like it since it contains a collection of excellent fish recipes—economical dishes that simply make one's mouth water. It also contains full information as to the best way to order—prices—how to ship—freight and express charges—in fact it is a complete compendium in small booklet form. A booklet you will keep in your pantry or kitchen cabinet for future reference. Yours for the asking.

Our assortment includes Whitelash, Dressed Trout, Dressed Pike, Pickerel, Mullets and Labrador Herring.

Few people realize that fish are, in most respects, superior to any other food.

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The Davis Produce Co.

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conveys the full sentiment of giving, at the time, or years after. A gift that will be cherished as well as used. Besides possessing a daintiness that lends grace to the wearer, it offers accuracy which is one of the essentials of any timepiece.

Ladies' Wrist Watches with gold filled extension bracelet, gold filled case and fitted with fine 15 jewel movement with gold dial, \$17.00.

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Crichton's Limited

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304 Main St.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Canada West Coal



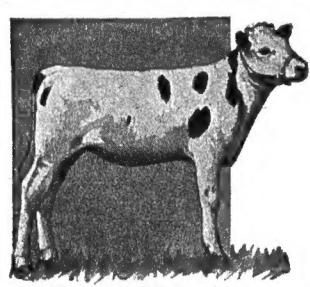
Best Prepared, Best Appearing, Best Burning Coal mined in the Lethbridge District.

"Remember the name, then burn the same."

Canada West Coal

C. E. McQuaid, Sales Agent
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THOROUGHBREDS



King Ormsby Jane Rag Apple

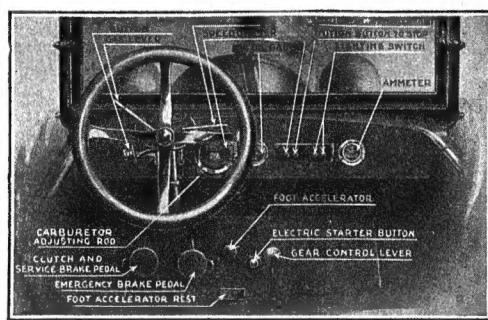
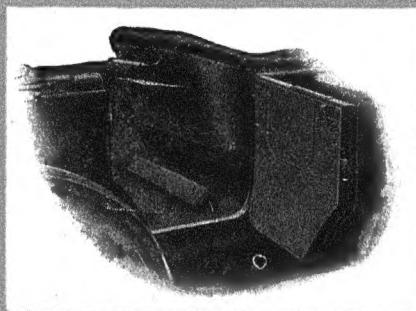


Illustration showing instrument Board on Chevrolet Four-Ninety. Electric starting and electric lighting switch, speedometer, electric horn, ammeter, oil indicator light equipment, gear shift lever. The Four-Ninety has selective sliding gear transmission with three speeds forward and reverse.



Rear View showing extra tire, tire carrier, and tail lamp with license bracket attachment.



Showing robe rail, foot rest, door pockets and hand pads.

\$53,200.00 seems a big price to pay for a five month's old calf yet this is what D. W. Field, of Brockton, Mass., paid O. Cabana, Jr., of Buffalo, for the Holstein Bull Calf here illustrated, King Ormsby Jane Rag Apple, in June, 1917.

But the price does not seem too high when the records of "King Ormsby's" ancestry are known. Every one is a record breaker. His sire brought \$25,000. at auction; his dam holds many records for milk production and for generations expert Holstein Breeders bred with the greatest care the strain resulting in King Ormsby Jane Rag Apple.

The Chevrolet Four-Ninety—the Product of Experience—is a thoroughbred motor car and would cost much more than \$53,200 were we to build only one car. But mammoth production and efficient management enable us to manufacture the Four-Ninety in such large quantities that the cost is reduced and is within reach of the average man's purse.

The complete equipment, comfort, beauty, power and efficient mechanism makes the Chevrolet Four-Ninety the best car for the Canadian farmer.

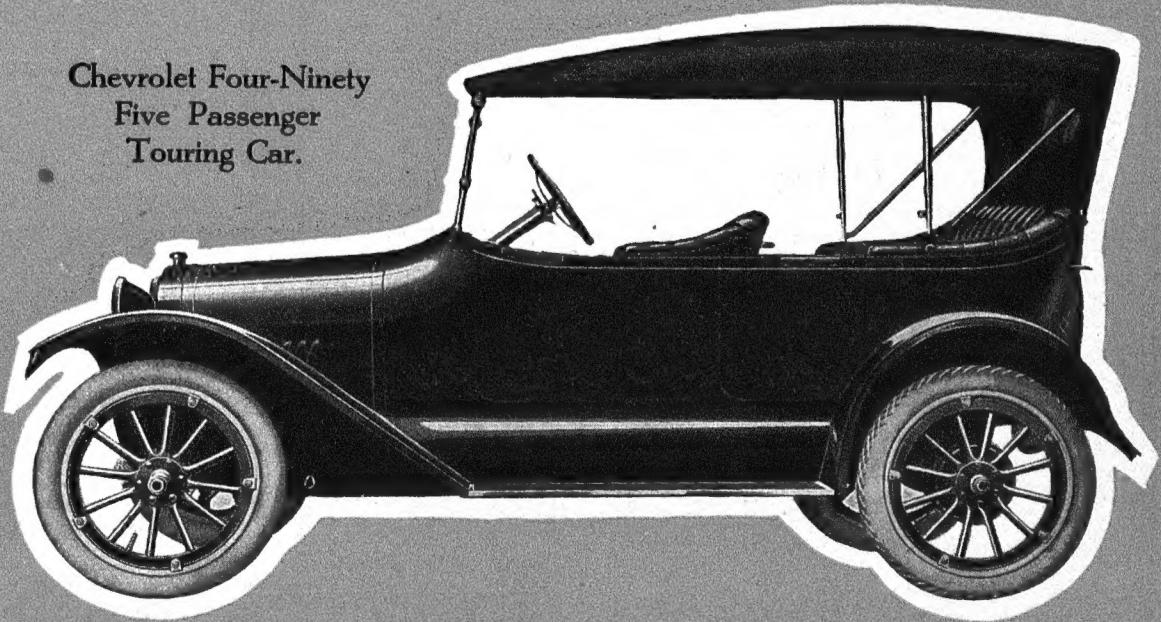
Send for catalogue giving description and price.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO. *of* CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, CANADA

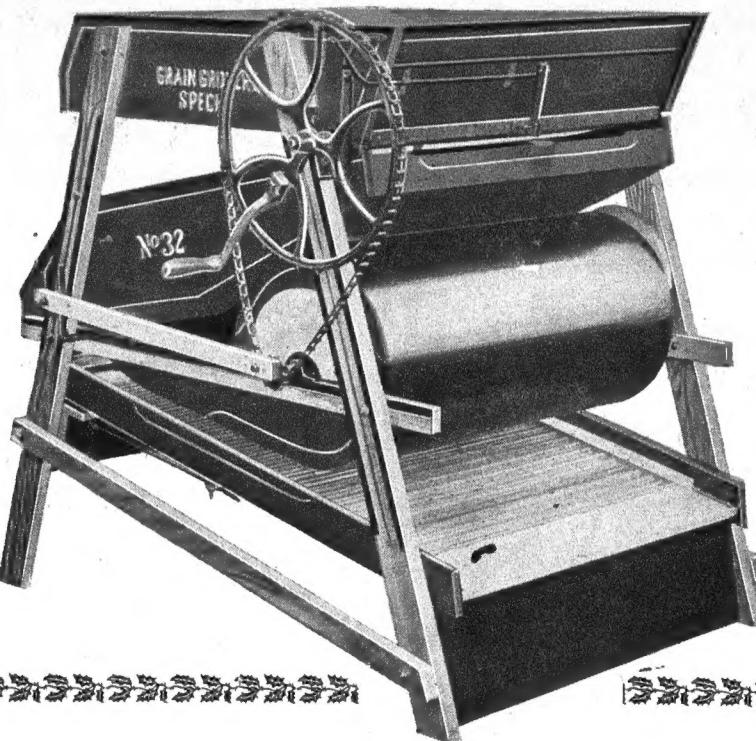
Western Parts and Distributing Branches: Regina and Calgary
OVER 500 DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA



Chevrolet Four-Ninety
Five Passenger
Touring Car.



**G.G.
SPECIAL
FANNING
MILLS**



THE Grain Growers' Special Fanning Mills do their work of cleaning and separating thoroughly. They are low down, compact machines, which make them very easy to operate. Strong wire screens are used exclusively in this mill—a feature which adds years to its life. The feed dam above the hurdle gives practically an automatic feed and is regulated from side. When the feed is once set no regulating is needed. The lower shoe of the Grain Growers' Special is equipped with a cleaning bar, thus insuring a clean screen all the time. Clogging is impossible. A long mesh screen is used in the lower shoe for taking out oats.

The mills are equipped for general purpose work. Not only will they clean wheat, oats, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc., but they will also separate wild oats from wheat or barley, and take pin oats out of wheat or oats. A shoe of 9 screens, each 23 inches long, and 6 sieves are furnished with each mill.

Before building the G. G. Special Fanning Mill, our manufacturers did a great deal of experimenting. This mill was not marketed until it had proved its true worth by rigid tests. Many features were added so that the farmer would have a mill which would do his work well and give lasting satisfaction.

The fanning mills are built so that power attachments can be easily put on. They are made in three sizes. The No. 3 mill (40 inch) is always sold with both power and hand equipment. Special bagger attachments can be supplied at additional cost with each machine if so desired.

COUPON

United Grain Growers Ltd.

Winnipeg—Regina—Calgary

I am interested in your No.
G.G. Special Fanning Mill. Please
send me full particulars.

Name.....

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	WINNIPEG	PRICES: REGINA	CALGARY
M1.—G.G. Special Fanning Mill, No. 1, 24 inch; capacity, 20-25 bushels; Hopper capacity, 2\$ bushels; hand power; weight, 180 pounds.....	28.00	\$ 29.00	\$ 30.00
M2.—G.G. Special Fanning Mill, No. 2, 32 inch; capacity, 35 bushels; Hopper capacity, 3 bush- els; hand power; weight, 220 pounds.....	37.50	38.85	39.80
M3.—G.G. Special Fanning Mill, No. 3, 40 inch; capacity 60 bushels; Hopper capacity, 4 bushels; hand and engine power; weight, 285 pounds....	54.00	55.75	57.00

USE THE COUPON AND FULL PARTICULARS OF THE SIZE
MILL YOU WANT WILL BE MAILED TO YOU IMMEDIATELY

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